

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE ARBITRATION MOVEMENT.

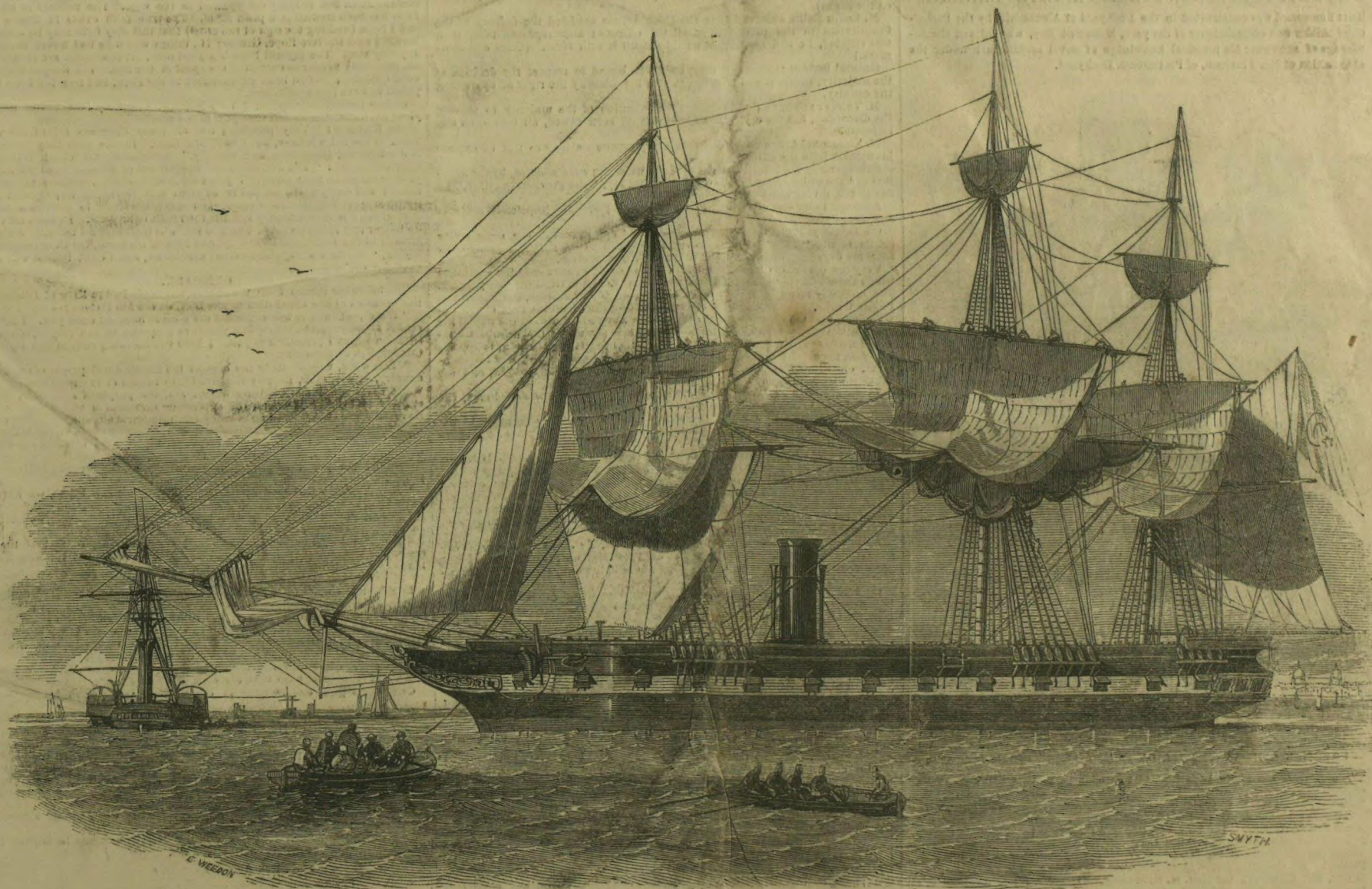
The Society of Friends do not stand alone in their abhorrence of war. They have no monopoly in the love of peace. There is not a reasonable being in the world, whatever his clime, colour, or creed, who would not confess that war was an evil, and who would not denounce the man or the nation that would make war against neighbour man, or neighbouring nation, for purposes of robbery, aggrandisement, or revenge. But here the amiable Quakers of the Peace Society and the rest of the world part company. The Quakers profess to act upon the principle that both offensive and defensive wars are alike odious and unjustifiable. The world is of a different opinion, and holds the principle of self-defence against unjust aggression to be a sacred right and an imperative duty. To carry out the fancy of the Quakers is impossible in a world of men, whatever it might be in a world of angels. Were any nation, in the present state of human intelligence, to adhere religiously to such a principle, that nation would speedily cease to be. It would be overrun by the unscrupulous and the rapacious, who, unfortunately, form the majority; and its meek citizens would become the Pariahs of their more vigorous and more wicked masters. Such a principle, in fact—unless the stronger half of the world took it up—would cause the nations to relapse into the barbarism from which they are emerging, and would hand over society to robbers and murderers of small and high degree, to captains of roving banditti, or to such men as those larger leaders of banditti, the "Macedonian madman and the Swede," and their modern successor, Napoleon Bonaparte.

It is a mistake, too, to suppose that all great soldiers love their vocation. Such men as Napoleon, who, for selfish and ambitious objects, involve the world in the horrors and atrocities of war, naturally love the means whereby their ends are to be accomplished, just as we may suppose a burglar to have a fondness for his crow-bar or his pistol. But the great soldiers who, in the interest of

society, resist the aggressive ambition of the Alexanders, the Charles XII's, and the Napoleons, confess as freely and feel as sincerely as the most conscientious Quaker who ever breathed, that war is a nuisance, a barbarism, and a crime. When soldiers of this class fight battles it is in the name and for the sake of peace; and their victories, however splendid they may be, are only considered of value when they shorten the duration of war. The greatest of victories—and that which draws upon the head of the victorious General the most enthusiastic applause, and the most substantial gratitude of nations, is the victory which ends a war, and consolidates a peace. Such a victory was Waterloo; and all the preaching of all the Quakers, estimable, reasonable, just, and eloquent as such preaching might be, never did so much for the peace of world as the Duke of Wellington did on the memorable day which ended the mischievous career of the Emperor Napoleon. Men who, in their abhorrence of fighting, maintain both offensive and defensive warfare to be alike wicked, commit a moral injustice. With the best of motives and intentions, they confound the world's notions of right and wrong. They persist in seeing no difference between the ruffian who breaks the law and the police-constable who uses physical force to coerce the ruffian and prevent his ruffianism; or between the bloodthirsty conqueror, whose warfare is wholly aggressive, and the man whom the outraged and injured nations entrust with their defence. The true soldier, such as the Duke of Wellington, has none of that fabulous admiration for his vocation which the unthinking give him credit for. No man ever did more for peace than the Duke of Wellington, and no war-hater ever said a truer or finer thing in dispraise of war than he did. "What a glorious and a beautiful thing a victory must be," said an enthusiastic young lady to him. "Glorious and beautiful!" replied his Grace; "I know of nothing more dreadful and hideous—except a defeat."

Happily for the world, it is becoming wiser than it was in the matter of offensive war. The whole tendency of our civilization

is eminently pacific. Ignorance is the great parent of the ferocity which tempts men into aggressions upon one another, and makes them the ready instruments of kingly or imperial potentates, as in Europe; or of a proud and grasping democracy, as in America. Wars of foreign conquest, at least in Europe, are becoming daily more impossible. Railroads, the printing-press, and all the wondrous and beneficent discoveries of modern science, by diminishing the ignorance which breeds war, diminish the chances of war; and the penalty which we and other nations are now paying, in the shape of an enormous debt, for wars into which we and they were dragged, or which we and they might have avoided, are aiding, through the irresistible logic of the pocket, the conviction that war is an unmitigated evil. Our political education in this matter may not yet be complete; but there is no denying that, within the last two-and-thirty years, we have made some progress towards a thorough comprehension of the fact, that, if we had been wiser, we should have had fewer wars upon our hands. This conviction is not likely to be lessened by any possible turn of events; and offensive warfare, with, of course, the defensive warfare which is its antagonist and its consequence, will diminish in the same proportion that our knowledge increases. Even although, as seems but too probable, a general war should be the result of the various revolutions that are now boiling and bubbling over the Continent, it will be a shorter and less disastrous war than it would have been at an earlier period of European civilisation. We are not yet in the millennium. Men are not angels; and people as well as Kings have still too much reliance upon brute force not to trust to that more than to reason for the solution of their differences: but, notwithstanding all their present faults and ignorance, a real progress has been made. Though Europe bristles with bayonets at this moment—though the thunder of cannon resounds over its fairest portions—and though the prospect is anything but favourable for the speedy discontinuance of these deplorable struggles, it is for the sake of happy peace that unhappy war is raging. The mutual ignorance



THE EGYPTIAN SCREW STEAMER "SHARRIF," SKETCHED OFF BLACKWALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of the ruled and the rulers has brought society to an issue, in which the only arbiter is the sword. That arbiter will be employed; and, after the necessary amount of suffering to all parties, peace will be established upon a basis as broad as, but no broader than, the wisdom of the nations that are interested in its maintenance.

While we think this country and Europe at large are much indebted to Mr. Cobden, for bringing into prominent notice the desirableness and necessity of arbitration clauses in all future treaties between the various states of Europe; and though we look forward to the day when a war between England and France will seem as ridiculous as a war between Kent and Sussex, we are desirous of recording our opinion that arbitration clauses can of themselves do nothing, in our imperfect state of society, to prevent offensive, and consequently defensive, war. Unless these clauses are aided by popular intelligence and popular force—not only partial to one country in Europe, but universal to all—these clauses will be merely sentimental effusions and abstractions of no avail. If it were possible that Kent could have a pecuniary, territorial, or personal difference with Sussex, which it would persist in fighting out, and would not submit to arbitration, a power greater than Kent and Sussex combined would step into the field, and by physical force—i. e. war—compel them to keep the peace. But where is the power greater than France and England combined, and representing both France and England, as well as the general commonwealth of Europe, that could step in between two such mighty belligerents after their refusal of peaceful arbitration? Such a power does not exist, and cannot be constituted. Physical force will always remain the ultimate arbitrator amongst nations: either the physical force of the contending parties themselves, or the physical force of one greater than them both. Even our peaceful law is in itself an expression of war. Let ten men forcibly resist the law, and immediately a superior force of officers of the law—with the constable's truncheon or the soldier's musket, in blue coat or in red, as necessity or expediency may dictate—step in to the support of the law which is outraged, to capture the delinquents, or, if they resist to extremity, to kill them. We may call this what we please, but in principle it is defensive war. There is no escaping from this ultimatum: it always exists, though, fortunately, it is not always necessary to use it, or even to show it. The wealthy Quaker, who goes to bed at night, after shutting up his shop, reposes in security—not on a moral, but on a physical defence of his goods and his chattels, his limbs and his life. Arms and truncheons—ready in case of need—are his defence; and were these not available, he would become the prey of the spoiler, and the victim of the murderer; just as Europe would become, if there were no high police in the shape of armies, to keep the rapacious and the ignorant within the bounds of the law.

Thus, while we approve of the spirit of Mr. Cobden's motion, and think the mere exhibition of the question from time to time calculated to do good and to set men thinking, we quite concur in the sentiments of Lord Palmerston and some others, who, upon the introduction of his long-promised motion on Tuesday night, met it with as courteous a negative as the forms of the House would allow. "I can conceive," said his Lordship, "nothing that would bring more into jeopardy the peaceful relations of this country than that an idea should prevail among foreign nations that we are so attached to peace that we dare not make war; and that, therefore, any aggression or any injury may be safely ventured against English subjects, because England has such a rooted aversion to war that she will not repel it." This is plain common sense, taking human nature as it exists, and not as it might exist, for the basis of its operations. We are anxious to do justice to the kindly intentions of the Society of Friends. We wish the whole world agreed in the beautiful and angelic maxim that they derive from the Gospel; but until at least the larger half of Europe have religion and wisdom enough to practise it, and physical force sufficient, in case of need, to deter the wicked, who are of a contrary opinion, from making aggressions upon it—policemen and soldiers, with truncheons and muskets, must, we fear, be looked upon as a most imperative, though a very disagreeable, necessity.

THE EGYPTIAN SCREW STEAM-FRIGATE "SHARKIE."

This fine vessel was constructed in the Dockyard at Alexandria, by the Pacha's chief builder and commissioner of the yard, Mohamed Bey, who enjoyed the advantage of acquiring his practical knowledge of naval architecture under the able tuition of Mr. Fincham, of Portsmouth Dockyard.



EGYPTIAN SAILORS ON BOARD THE "SHARKIE" STEAM-FRIGATE.

The *Sharkie* has lately been sent to this country to be fitted with steam-engines and a screw propeller. The completion of these works was celebrated on Saturday, by an interesting *fête* given on board the ship by her commander, Hafuz Bey, at which a large party of distinguished friends and visitors were present. Among the guests were the Earl of Ellesmere; Admiral Lord William Fitzroy, and the Hon. Misses Fitzroy; the Lord Mayor, Lady Fitzgerald, Mrs. Henry Ward, Mr. Anderson, M.P.; Mr. Lloyd, chief engineer at the Admiralty; Mr. Peacock, Mr. Cunliffe, Mr. Wigram, Mr. Penn, Mr. Maudsley, Mr. Mare, Mr. Miller, Mr. Ravenhill, the Hon. H. E. Stanley, Mr. Ayrton, &c. The Lords of the Admiralty and the Turkish Ambassador were among the guests invited, but were not present. The *fête*, it should be added, appears to have been an affair

of hospitality, rather than a visit of professional interest in the inspection of the vessel.

The frigate was moored off Poplar stairs, and here, from eleven till one o'clock, the guests continued to arrive. The ladies, who came first, were presented with splendid bouquets of flowers, and all the guests were received at the top of the companion-ladder by Mohamed Bey, Hafuz Bey, and the principal officers of the ship. At one o'clock, when the *Sharkie* left Blackwall, there were assembled upon her deck about 320 ladies and gentlemen, and scattered amongst them and varying the effect which their own gay dresses produced, were the dark blue uniforms and fez caps of those in command, and of their attendants. Forward, the huge ship was occupied by the crew, many of whom are Arabs, and some Greeks, but the majority of them were from the valley of the Nile. They all wore the red fez, and the characteristic wide trousers, which costume, coupled with the dark hues of their complexions, presented a strikingly picturesque appearance. At the stern of the vessel waved the red banner with the crescent in the centre; while at the mainmast head floated the union-jack. There was an excellent band of music on board, and while the vessel was steaming down the river, dancing was introduced, which seemed to give much delight to the crew. At four o'clock, the *Sharkie*, being within a few miles of Sheerness, was put round, and returned up the river, after a very delightful run.

At 5 o'clock the company sat down to a *déjeuner*. The heads of the different tables were occupied by Commodore Hafuz Bey, by Mohamed Bey, and the superintendent of the dockyard at Alexandria, and by M. Pasquali, commercial agent of his Highness Abbas Pasha. Amongst the toasts proposed during the evening were "The Queen," "Prince Albert and the Royal Family," "The Sultan," "Mehemet Ali," "Abbas Pasha," and "The British Navy." Mr. Ayrton proposed the last toast, on behalf of Hafuz Bey. Pipes and coffee were subsequently handed round in the Eastern fashion.

At perfect the frigate anchored for the night, and the guests took their departure for town in the *Jupiter* steamer.

The following are the principal dimensions, &c. of the *Sharkie*:—

Length from outside to outside	..	..	220 feet.
Breadth ..	..	..	39 feet 6 inches.
Depth from the lower deck ..	..	..	23 feet.
Height between decks ..	..	..	7 feet 6 inches.
Water-line, aft ..	..	..	16 feet 6 inches.
Ditto, forward ..	..	..	15 feet 9 inches.
Armament, 36 guns ..	..	..	2—84 lb. hollow shot. 14—32 lb. shot.

Crew, 375, including officers.

Rigged as second class frigate.

Engines, 550 horse power—By Messrs. Miller and Ravenhill.

Speed attained in trial, 10½ knots per hour.

The engines have cylinders 74 inches in diameter, and a piston-stroke of 4 feet; they act admirably in connexion with the screw propeller, 14 feet 6 inches in diameter.

The interior fittings of the vessel are very elegant; the panellings and furniture of the cabins being richly inlaid with ivory and mother-of-pearl.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Matters have again assumed a very menacing aspect at Paris this week. The dissatisfaction of the Red and Socialist Republicans with the present state of things—the result of the general elections, from which they had expected much for their party, having given the *coup de grace* to the hopes they founded on universal suffrage—has assumed the mask of sympathy for the Republicans at Rome, as last year the cloak was the cause of Poland.

Each day during this week military have been stationed at and around the Chamber of Representatives, as a "demonstration" of the *Ultras* was apprehended.

On Monday, in the Legislative Assembly, M. Ledru Rollin ascended the tribune, to put the questions of which he had given notice on the subject; he, however, declared that it was useless to demand explanations now, as all France was aware that the blood of her soldiers had been poured forth at Rome, and that the Romans had also been slaughtered by the French troops. He then read a letter from Rome, which stated that General Oudinot had sustained immense losses; and that the cavalry had suffered so severely, that he had been compelled to demand an armistice. "General Oudinot (said he) has gone to attack Rome—has been repulsed, and has sent for large reinforcements. The Government, being reminded by the National Assembly that they were exceeding their duty, sent M. Lesseps. Suddenly M. Lesseps was disavowed, and General Oudinot was ordered to renew the attack. Of what use, therefore, are interpellations? The Government wills one thing, the Assembly another. Blood is now being poured forth at Rome. The question is one of vital importance; I demand that my proposal for impeachment may be at once referred to a committee." He then laid on the tribune an act for impeaching Louis Napoleon and his Ministers.

M. Odillon Barrot replied that the letter read by M. Rollin was not authentic—that no news had been received from Rome. He then made a powerful speech of some length, and concluded by declaring that the Government assumed the entire responsibility of its acts, and added:—"The honour of our troops has been engaged at Rome, and must not be abandoned there."

M. Ledru Rollin, in reply, undertook to prove that the Constitution had been violated, and maintained that it was false that the Constituent Assembly had authorized the Cabinet to violate the 5th article, or to enter Rome. The French were to remain mere spectators of passing events, and to prevent the Austrians attacking the Roman Republic. "The Constitution," exclaimed M. Ledru Rollin, "has been violated, and we will defend it by every possible means, even by arms."

M. Ledru Rollin descended from the tribune amidst the greatest uproar, cries of "Vive la République!" from the left, and cries of "Order!" from the right.

When silence was restored, M. Dupin, the President of the Chamber, said that it was impossible to violate the Constitution in a more scandalous manner, than by declaring in a Legislative Assembly that the Constitution was not to be defended by the laws, but by arms. (Loud murmurs on the Left, "Bravos" on the Right.)

M. Ledru Rollin observed that the 110th Article confided the defence of the Constitution to the patriotism of all the citizens; and repeated that, if it was violated, he and his friends would defend it with arms. (Cries and murmurs.)

General Bédouin replied that everybody was bound to respect the decision of the majority, unless it was intended to give the minority the right of oppressing the country.

M. Thiers exclaimed that it was not the intention of the majority to prevent the discussion, but the cry "To arms!" having been raised, all discussion was impossible.

M. Emmanuel Arago contended that every representative was free to express his opinion from the tribune.

Subsequently the Interpellations of M. Ledru Rollin were rejected, by the adoption of "the order of the day," or, as we would say, "the previous question," by 361 to 203, giving ministers a majority of 158.

Amongst those who voted against Ministers were Pierre and Napoleon Bonaparte and Gen. Cavaignac.

On Tuesday Paris was tranquil in outward appearance. The more active spirits of the "Reds" were, however, understood to be sitting *en permanence* for some days past, maturing their schemes of insurrection.

Very few operatives "descended into the streets" in answer to the summons which those leaders were understood to have addressed to them for that purpose. The Assembly met a little after three o'clock, when M. Lacrosse, the Minister of Public Works, at once ascended the tribune, and stated, on the part of the Government, that they were anxious not to throw any impediment in the way of the act of accusation presented by Ledru-Rollin, and signed by 145 members. He would move that the Assembly should retire at once to their *bureaux*, to appoint a committee for the sake of examining and reporting on the proposed impeachment, on which the Assembly rose and retired into their *bureaux*, and the President vacated the chair.

There were five names to the document which could not be deciphered, the writers being evidently illiterate persons.

At a later period of the day the report of the committee was made to the Chamber. It rejected the demand for impeachment of the President and his Ministers.

The decision of the committee was then put to the vote of the whole House, when there appeared—For the decision, 377; against it, 8; majority for the rejection of the proposition of impeachment, 369. The Mountain abstained from voting. The Assembly adjourned in considerable agitation at ten o'clock.

Large crowds were collected in the Place de la Concorde and Champs Elysées until the hour of adjournment, but every precaution had been taken to prevent a breach of the peace.

Le Peuple, *La Révolution Démocratique et Sociale*, *Le Journal de la Vraie République*, and the *Réforme* were seized at the Post-office on Tuesday. These four journals are to be prosecuted for exciting the people to overthrow the Government of the Republic and for exciting civil war.

On Wednesday Paris was the scene of great commotion. About twelve o'clock in the day some 10,000 or 15,000 men, several of whom wore the uniform of the National Guard, and headed by M. Etienne Arago, assembled on the Boulevard des Italiens, with the object, it was said, of "making a demonstration," as it is called, and presenting a petition to the Assembly against the war against Rome.

The crowd proceeded by two routes, the Rue St. Honoré and the Boulevards, towards the President's palace, but were intercepted by squadrons of cavalry, who charged and dispersed them. The ground was afterwards occupied in every direction in that quarter of the city with artillery, infantry, and cavalry, who, with sabres drawn and muskets loaded, were in readiness for immediate action; but the *démocrates* showed no disposition to fight. There were 80,000 troops under arms, independently of a large body of National Guards. One or two persons were killed by some chance pistol shot from men dressed in *blouse*. General Changarnier was on the alert all day with his staff, but all passed over quietly. In the afternoon the President of the Republic, accompanied by his staff, rode along the Boulevard, in the direction of the Place St. Denis. He was well received.

In the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday, the following decree was submitted to the consideration of the House by the Government:—

"In the name of the French people, the President of the Republic charges the President of the Council to present to the Legislative Assembly the following project of law:—Considering that an armed insurrection, directed against the Constitutional power of the Republic, has taken place in Paris, and that it may extend to other cities of France; considering the importance of arming the Government with all the means necessary to insure the prompt and efficacious repression of that insurrection, to enforce respect for the laws, and maintain the Constitution:

"Article 1. The city of Paris and all the territory comprised within the first military division are declared in a state of siege.

"Article 2. That measures may be extended to the cities in which similar insurrections might take place, and when the Prefects shall have established by a decree the fact of the revolt against the laws.

"Given at the Elysée Nationale, on the 13th of June, 1849.

(Signed) "LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

(Counter-signed) "ODILLON BARROT, Minister of Justice."

This communication was received with loud applause by the Assembly.

The deaths from cholera attained their greatest height on Friday week, the number on that day being 612: since then they have decreased. The epidemic has proved fatal to Marshal Bugeaud, who expired on Sunday morning, at half-past six o'clock. The Marshal breathed his last sigh in the midst of many of his numerous friends, who surrounded his bed. The body, after lying in state, was deposited, on Tuesday, at the Invalides.

It is said that M. Etienne Arago has been arrested, as also Felix Pyat and Theodore Bac, two of the Red members.

SPAIN.

From Madrid, we learn that the Spanish Government has addressed to the Catholic Powers a note, in which it declares that the troops of Spain merely repaired to Italy to remain near the Holy Father, and watch over his personal safety; but that the moment they should be called upon to perform any other service, the Spanish Government would hasten to order them home.

GERMAN STATES.

WURTEMBERG.—The "Rump" Parliament, which has hitherto sat at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, having determined to remove its sittings (for greater safety) to Stuttgart, one hundred and four members—just four more than the number required to form a House—accordingly met on the 6th inst. in Stuttgart, in the hall of the Second Chamber of Wurtemberg, by permission of the Government. Amongst the members were 13 from Austria, 19 from Prussia, 13 from Bavaria, 10 from Saxony, 21 from Wurtemberg, 7 from Baden, 4 from the electorate of Hesse, 4 from the grand duchy of Hesse, 2 from Schleswig-Holstein, 2 from Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1 from Oldenburg, 1 from Saxe-Weimar, 1 from Saxe-Altenburg, 1 from Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 1 from Reuss, and 1 from Nassau. Amongst the more distinguished members are Giskra, Hartmann, Jacoby, Raveaux, Count Reichenbach, H. and L. Simon, Temme, Römer, Uhland, Fischer, Prince Waldburg-Zeil, Löwe, Hagen, Förster, and Schüller.

The members were escorted to the Chamber from the Town-hall by the civic guard of Stuttgart; and, on their entrance, were vociferously cheered by the persons in the public gallery.

The Committee of Thirty moved that the new electoral law proclaimed by Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover be declared to be null and void, and that every attempt to enforce the application of the said law in Germany be regarded as an act of treason against the sovereign German nation. The first clause of this motion was carried unanimously, and the second obtained a large majority.

The Committee of Thirty then moved unanimously, that the National Assembly elect a regency of five persons, which regency should be responsible to the Assembly for the enforcement of the Imperial Constitution, and should be held bound to execute the resolutions of the Assembly in general, according to the tenor of the law of the 28th of June, concerning the establishment of a Provisional Central Power. It should now be the primary object of this regency to raise an army of the empire, and organise the people's forces, with a view to the realization of the constitution; to protect the interest of Germany in foreign affairs, more especially an energetic continuation of the war in Schleswig-Holstein; to institute the elections for the succeeding Parliament; and to summon the representatives of the individual States to the seat of the Assembly. This motion was also carried, with some slight modifications, in a series of divisions, by large majorities; the votes in respect of the main question, viz. the appointment of the regency of five, being ayes, 93; noes, 10. Raveaux, Vogt, Schüller, Heinrich, Simon, of Breslau, and Becher of Wurtemberg, were elected joint regents of the empire by large majorities.

The President of the Assembly, Herr Löwe, then formally proclaimed this regency, and declared the Central Power, of which the Archduke John is the head, to have ceased to exist.

Schott, Uhland, Römer, and four others, took no part in the election. From Frankfurt we learn that the Provisional Central Power has given orders for the arrest of the members of the Regency of Stuttgart.

The Chamber of the Deputies of Wurtemberg has referred to a committee a motion to the effect that it is expedient to recognise as legal the German National Assembly as at present constituted.

BAVARIA AND BADEN.—The Prince of Prussia has left Berlin for the Rhine province, to take the command of the Prussian army which is to operate against the insurrection in Baden. On the 10th instant the Prussian army commenced its operations, by sending its advanced guard and train of pioneers against the frontier of the Bavarian Palatinate.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Accounts from Vienna of the 8th instant state that great excitement was prevalent through the city in consequence of a criminal correspondence having been discovered between one of the clerks in the Foreign Office, named Czermisky, and the Hungarian rebels. The culprit had been arrested, and suspicion attached also to two or three others in the same department.

There is no news whatever from the seat of war. All parties—Russians, Austrians, and Hungarians—are resting upon their arms preparatory to the grand struggle.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor recently convoked the Bishops of the Empire (Russian and Polish) to a conference at St. Petersburg, when he addressed them in the following strain:—

"I don't wish for a new religion. A new sort of Catholic creed has been invented abroad, and I desire that it may not be introduced into my empire, because these novelists are the greatest agitators, and without faith it is impossible that anything can subsist. The west at this moment offers a fair specimen of what men come to if they have no faith. How great are the follies and absurdities which they commit! Look at Rome. I predicted all that would happen there. Faith has entirely disappeared in the west. The manner in which the Pope has been treated is a plain proof. The true faith exists in Russia alone; and I hope (making the sign of the cross) that this holy faith may be maintained here. I told the late Pope, Gregory II., things which he had never heard from anybody else. The present Pope is a good man, his intentions are excellent, but his principles savour too much of the spirit of the age. The King of Naples is a good Catholic; he had been calumniated to the Pope, and now the Pope is compelled to have recourse to him."

Bishop Holowinski replied, "Your Majesty, the Holy Father was obliged to yield to circumstances and the spirit of the age."

The Emperor: "Very possibly; but all these disorders arise from want of faith. I am not a fanatic, but I have firm faith. In the west they have run to two extremes, fanaticism and impiety." Addressing the Polish Bishops, the Czar continued: "You are the near neighbours of these misguided men: let your example be their guide. If you encounter obstacles, address yourselves to me. I will employ all my power to stem this torrent of impiety and revolt, which is spreading more and more, and threatens even to penetrate into my dominions. A revolutionary spirit is the result of impiety. In the west there is no longer any religious faith, and this evil will increase still more." Addressing himself to the metropolitan Bishop, and kissing his hand, the Czar concluded by saying, "We have always understood each other, and I trust that it will always continue so."

DENMARK.

The following speech from the throne was made by the King of Denmark, on the occasion of the dissolution of the Diet, on the 5th instant:—

"Danes,—You have accomplished the mission imposed upon you. I have consented to the modifications which you have proposed in the project of the Constitution which I presented to you. I have this morning ratified and signed the Constitution of Denmark."

"This work, which will be the basis of the future development of our beloved country, is, therefore, happily terminated, by reason of the good understanding which subsists between the Government and the people of Denmark; but our country still groans beneath the oppressive thraldom of war—a war equally severe and unjust, imposed upon us by the numerical superiority of the enemy. Under these circumstances, the necessity of the co-operations of the nation may render it advisable for the Diet to assemble sooner than the time fixed by the Constitution. I therefore reserve to myself, while dissolving the present Assembly, the power of convoking you again as the representatives of the people."

"May Almighty God shed his blessing upon the work which we have just completed, in order that it may yield substantial benefit to Denmark."

The Assembly replied by nine rounds of cheers. His Majesty, in retiring, exclaimed, "Gentlemen, I thank you. The Lord be with you."

The fourth article of the new Constitution contains a proviso that the succession to the throne may be altered by the joint consent of the King and the Diet.

UNITED STATES.

Intelligence to the 30th ult. from New York has been received during the week. It contains little news of moment, except the continued progress of the inundation at New Orleans and the ravages of the cholera in the Mississippi Valley. The inundation had extended to within half a mile of the business part of the city, and great alarm was felt at its advances. Cholera and other diseases prevailed among the unfortunate population of the flooded districts.

The damage caused by the fire at St. Louis is estimated at 3,000,000 dollars. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

Californian gold was arriving in the States. One person brought a lump weighing 5 lbs.

The mail steamers *California* and *Oregon* had returned to Panama, bringing half a million of dollars in gold. There was little news at San Francisco when they left. Gold was more abundant; and the most extravagant reports of the richness of the gold region were regarded as moderate accounts of the fact.

At San Francisco tranquillity prevailed, and a convention to form a State Constitution was proposed to be held on the 1st of August next.

CANADA.

In Canada matters are quiet. The public feeling was running strongly in favour of the present Government.

Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Commander of her Majesty's forces in British North America, expired at Montreal on the 25th ult.

Within the memory of the oldest agriculturist there never was known such a scarcity of employment at this advanced season of the year in all parts of Yorkshire.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Defects in Leases Bill was read a third time and passed.
Lord CAMPBELL postponed the third reading of the Leasehold Tenure of Lands (Ireland) Bill.
The Turnpike Trusts Union Bill passed through committee.
Lord BROUGHAM delivered a characteristic castigation on the "other House" for not having found time to read his Bankruptcy Law Consolidation Bill a first time on Friday last, according to the usual courtesy, on its arrival there from their Lordships' House, by which four days were lost.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

The Earl of ST. GERMAN presented a petition from Mr. G. Gurney, on the subject of his invention for the ventilation of coal-mines, by which the lamentable explosions from fire-damp could be effectually prevented. The noble Earl bore testimony to the efficacy of Mr. Gurney's invention, and urged on the House the necessity of taking steps to have it applied to all mines. (Two Engravings of this invention appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week.)
Lord BROUGHAM thought it was of the highest importance that some inquiry should be instituted on this matter, and suggested to the noble Earl the advisability of moving for a committee of inquiry.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE considered the invention of Mr. Gurney a valuable one, to the application of which he did not think there could be any objection. He thought it desirable that every publicity should be given to this discovery.
Lord WHARFCLIFFE recommended the establishment by the Government of some system of inspection in mines. In Belgium a system of inspection had been put in practice, with the best results.
The petition was laid on the table.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND) BILL.

Lord CAMPBELL rose to move the second reading of the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill.
Lord BROUGHAM, Lord STANLEY, and Lord MONTEAGLE urged on the noble and learned Lord the propriety of postponing the second reading, on the grounds of the absence of some noble and learned Lords conversant with the laws of Ireland, and of the difficult and dangerous nature of the measure. Lord Stanley advised the referring of the bill to a Select Committee, by which course a discussion on the second reading would be avoided.

Lord CAMPBELL regretted to see such symptoms of strong hostility to the bill. He could not, however, consent to refer it to a Select Committee until after the House should have affirmed its principle. Should their Lordships express an opinion favourable to the principle of the bill, then he would not object to refer it to a Select Committee to consider some of its details. The noble and learned Lord then proceeded to explain the objects and provisions of the bill. He admitted that it was a measure of an arbitrary nature, which could only be justified by the lamentable state of property in Ireland. He announced the intention of the Government to reform the law of judgments in Ireland, and to prepare a measure for the proper and regular registry of deeds in that country.

The bill was read a second time without a division.
Lord CAMPBELL then agreed to refer the bill to a select committee, on the understanding that the principle of the bill should not be discussed—that principle being, that not only facilities for the transfer of encumbered estates in Ireland should be adopted; but that those facilities should be given by the establishment of a commission to which the duties of the Court of Chancery shall be entrusted.

Lord STANLEY assented to that understanding. He would enter into an examination of the details of the bill with the view to the improvement of the measure, and not to its defeat. He would not, however, preclude himself from taking any course he might think fit on the third reading.

The bill was then referred to a select committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To a question put by Mr. HUME,
Lord J. RUSSELL stated that he did not understand the message of the President of the French Republic to imply that England had agreed in the interference of the French in the affairs of Rome. All the speech of the President asserted was, that, generally, England and France had been on the best terms during the transactions of the past year. This country was, in fact, in no way involved in the expedition to Rome.

CONSOLIDATION AND AMENDMENT OF THE BANKRUPTCY LAWS.

In reply to Mr. J. STUART,
Lord J. RUSSELL expressed a hope that the Bankruptcy Bill, which had come down from the Lords, would be passed into a law during the present session; but added, that, though he approved of the general objects of the measure, he thought it was too complicated to pledge himself that the Government would take it up.

FRENCH EXPEDITION TO ROME.

In answer to several questions,
Lord PALMERSTON stated that the Government of France had communicated to her Majesty's Government their intention to send an expedition to Civita Vecchia, but had not signified their intention to take possession of Rome, or mentioned any ulterior proceedings. Her Majesty's Government had been called on to give an opinion on the differences between the Pope and his subjects. Her Majesty's Government expressed an opinion that these differences might be arranged by diplomatic intervention, having for its object the return of the Pope to Rome, on the terms of securing to the Roman people those constitutional institutions which had been granted to them last year, especially a real and practical separation between the temporal and spiritual authority. These sentiments of her Majesty's Government had been communicated, through Lord Normanby, to the Pope's Nuncio at Paris.

PARLIAMENTARY OATHS (THE JEWS) BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of the Parliamentary Oaths (the Jews) Bill,
Mr. LAW opposed it, and moved as an amendment that the bill be read a third time that day six months.
Mr. RAPHAEL seconded the amendment.
Mr. KEOGH supported the bill.
Mr. NEWDEGATE hoped that the House would, for the sake of real political liberty, decide upon preserving its Christian character, and by carrying the amendment put an end to a measure misnamed a liberal one.
Mr. CROWDER, Mr. SADLER, and Mr. SHELL spoke in favour of, Mr. GORING and Mr. SPOONER against, the bill.
Mr. GOULBURN could not be a party to the introduction to Parliament of persons who were deadly enemies to the Christian faith, because such persons could not be favourable to the connexion of the Christian religion with the State. He objected to the abolition of the oath of supremacy so far as it was referable to Protestants, and he called upon the House not to lessen its own influence with the country by admitting into an assembly of Christians those who held a belief in direct antagonism to Christianity. The feeling was gaining strength throughout the country that Parliament was not fit for the management of ecclesiastical affairs, and this feeling was attributed to the various elements of which Parliament was now composed, and many of which were hostile to the Established Church.

Mr. ROEBUCK argued that the present law excluded conscientious and honest Jews, while under it unprincipled Jews or infidels, who had no regard for an oath, were admissible.

Mr. NAPIER objected to the bill because it frittered away all distinction between truth and falsehood. He would not consent to part with the last badge of Christianity at the dictation of a small sect of men who were the enemies of Christianity.

Mr. P. WOOD, Mr. PLUMPTRE, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL shortly addressed the House, and a division then took place:—For the third reading, 272; against it, 206; majority for the bill, 66.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, amidst loud cheers from the Opposition at the small majority by which it left the House.

The Silver Coinage Bill was read a third time and passed.
The County Cess (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

The Collection of Rates (Dublin) Bill, and the Newgate Gaol (Dublin) Bill, were read a second time.

The Loan Societies Bill, and the Sites for Schools Bill, were also read a second time.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the abandonment of railways, and the dissolution of railway companies, in certain cases.
Lord D. STUART moved for leave to bring in a bill to give a person sued in the Palace Court, Westminster, the right of electing to be sued in the County Court within the jurisdiction of which he may reside.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL would not object to the introduction of the bill.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Adjourned at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

FRENCH INTERVENTION AT ROME.

Lord BAUMONT, having given a narrative of the late transactions in Rome, and in reference to its affairs, inquired whether, since the landing of the French expedition at Civita Vecchia, any communication had been made to the Government here, by the French Government, of their objects and intentions? Likewise, whether any advice had been asked or given by this country to France, with respect to the ultimate object in view? also, whether the Government could state what were the ultimate objects the French aimed at?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied that this country had been no party to the expedition to Civita Vecchia. Her Majesty's Government had received a communication from the French Government of their intention to send an expedition for the purpose of restoring tranquillity and order in Rome. To that expedition her Majesty's Government did not think themselves bound to offer any objection. But neither at the time of the communication, nor subsequently, had her Majesty's Government made themselves parties to the expedition, nor had they offered any advice on the subject. This country, certainly, was not indifferent to the events at Rome; but there was a material distinction, with respect to religion, in the interest which we had in the maintenance of the Papal power, as compared with the other great powers, who were Roman Catholic. However, her Majesty's Government had offered suggestions that, by negotiation, the restoration of the Pope might be accomplished on terms and conditions that might ensure his permanent authority, and be, at the same time, conformable with the wishes of the Roman people.

The Earl of ABERDEEN understood now, that the French Government had, in December or November last, made a written communication relative to the intended expedition; and he desired to know if that would be laid on the table. He

thought it hardly conceivable that, considering the cordial understanding between the two Governments, no communication had since been made on so important a transaction, and that no questions had been asked.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH suggested the necessity of accompanying the French communication with the reply given by her Majesty's Government to it. He considered that, having eight millions of Roman Catholic subjects in Ireland, we had a deep interest in the maintenance of the independence of the Pope.

Lord BROUGHAM gathered from the message of the President that the French Government thought they had the approval of the British Government to the expedition.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE wished to have time to consider what paper in reference to these affairs he could produce.

REPEAL OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

On the motion for the third reading of the Navigation Bill,
The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH expressed his decided and unalterable objections to the bill, although he had no hope of being able to induce the House to reject it. The noble Earl impressed on the Government the necessity of remitting the duties on timber for ship-building, of providing for a new registration of vessels, and of preparing a measure for the regulation of the Merchant Seamen's Fund, as some palliation of the evils about to be inflicted. He also impressed upon shipowners the necessity of good manning, of good building, and of taking advantage of every improvement, in order to do everything in their power to maintain themselves in the struggle to which they were to be subjected. The noble Earl concluded his remarks by saying that he inherited the supremacy of the sea from men who did not think a little additional freight too great a price to pay for that supremacy; but we were asked to sell our birthright for a mess of pottage—on principles more suited to the "diggings" in California than to the empire of the seas. He dismissed the bill with disgust, but with the most painful apprehensions of its consequences—convinced as he was that it would impair the mercantile marine, and, in so doing, injuriously affect the supremacy of the empire.

Earl GRANVILLE defended the bill.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA gave expression to his determined hostility to the bill. He charged the Right Reverend Bench with having been instrumental in passing it; and thought it might be a question whether that Right Reverend Bench ought to be admitted to the deliberations in their Lordships' House.

Lord STANLEY said that if he thought he had the slightest chance of inducing their Lordships to reconsider their former vote, or if he had any new argument to urge, he should not be deterred from once more addressing them, and again calling for a division; but, while his convictions remained unaltered, and while his apprehensions were undiminished, he admitted that he had no new argument to advance, and that he could not hope to prevail on those who had voted before, without hearing any argument, to reverse their decision. He would, therefore, leave to the Government the full and exclusive responsibility of this fatal measure, and satisfy himself with answering "Non-content" to the third reading, and with placing on the journals of the House a record of the reasons which induced him to think it most injurious to the best interests of the country.

Lord BROUGHAM repeated his objections to the bill. He administered a severe chastisement on those Peers who had come from all quarters to vote for the bill, without hearing any of the arguments.

The Earl TALBOT and the Earl of WALDEGRAVE likewise stated their undiminished repugnance to the bill.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE condemned the practice of questioning the motives of the votes of Peers, and of questioning the right of Bishops to take part in the proceedings of the House, as likely to lead to inconvenience and personality. He urged their Lordships to pass the bill, and stated, as a proof that shipbuilders would not be ruined by it, that he had just received from Liverpool information that a vessel of 500 tons burden had just been sold there for a higher price than could have been obtained for it ten years previously.

The bill was read a third time.

The Bishop of OXFORD moved the addition of a clause excluding the ships of nations actively engaged in the African slave trade, and foreign ships carrying the exports of such nations, from the privileges proposed to be conferred by this bill.

Lord HOWDEN opposed the clause; and after a few observations from the Earl of WARWICK, Lord DENMAN, and the Marquis of LANSDOWNE,
Their Lordships divided:—For the clause, 9; against it, 23; majority against the clause, 14.

The bill then passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. DISRAELI gave notice that on Tuesday, the 26th instant, he would move that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole House to take into consideration the state of the nation.

AMERICAN EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR J. FRANKLIN.

Lord PALMERSTON laid on the table a despatch communicating the intelligence that the American Government had fitted out an expedition in search of Sir J. Franklin.

A conversation followed, in which Sir R. INGLIS, Mr. DISRAELI, and Lord PALMERSTON took part. The conduct of the American Government in fitting out this expedition, and also the conduct of the Russian Government in sending an expedition in aid of the search on the east coast of Asia, was warmly eulogised by the speakers, and responded to by the House.

ARBITRATION OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

Mr. CORBEN moved an address to her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to direct her principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to enter into communication with foreign powers, inviting them to concur in treaties, binding the respective parties, in the event of any future misunderstanding, which cannot be arranged by amicable negotiation, to refer the matter in dispute to the decision of arbitrators. The hon. member said he assumed that war was a calamity to be avoided in every possible way, and it would be only necessary for those who would support his motion to concur with him in believing war to be a great evil. What he proposed was not without precedent. National disputes had been frequently referred to arbitration. It was not a part of his plan that crowned heads or neutral States should be always selected as arbitrators. We sent plenipotentiaries after war; but he could not see why we might not anticipate the war, and send plenipotentiaries in the first instance. The arms that we had to keep in stores under our present system were immense. We had 170,000 barrels of gunpowder, 65,000,000 ball cartridges, 50,000 pieces of ordnance, in addition to those afloat, &c. The honourable member proposed a simple board of arbitrators, with an umpire, composed of eminent jurists, as the instrument for effecting his object.

Mr. EWART seconded the motion.

Lord R. Grosvenor, Mr. Mackinnon, Colonel Thompson, and Mr. Hobhouse supported it.

Mr. B. COCHRANE ridiculed Mr. Cobden's scheme as impracticable and particularly absurd in the present condition of the world.

Mr. URQUHART also opposed it.

Lord PALMERSTON attached the greatest importance to the maintenance of peace, and held war in abhorrence; but he thought it would be dangerous for foreign nations to believe that Englishmen were so devoted to peace that they would be driven to war by no provocation. Such an impression abroad would infallibly lead to aggression. England might be called on to repress such aggression, and on that ground he felt justified in keeping in store those muniments of war which had been referred to. The hon. member had attempted to draw a parallel between national and individual disputes, but no analogy with respect to arbitration could be drawn between the two sorts of disputants. The motion was based on erroneous principles, and would be impracticable. He had supposed the hon. member intended to propose a court of arbitration, composed of Sovereigns and representatives of foreign states. Had the hon. member done so, the answer to such a proposition would have been obvious. National jealousies and conflicting interests would arise; and he (Lord Palmerston) would be sorry to commit the interests of England to such a tribunal. After replying in a semi-serious, semi-ironical strain to Mr. Cobden's scheme, the noble Lord met the motion by moving the previous question.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON, Mr. ROEBUCK, and Mr. HUME spoke in favour of the motion.

Mr. M. MILNES approved of the object of the motion, but would vote for the previous question.

Lord J. RUSSELL did not think any necessity existed for coming to a decision whether some new mode of settling quarrels with other countries might be devised; because it was an admitted fact that, by the methods already in force, the present and former Governments had settled many questions likely to lead to war. The Government did not require any lesson from the House, seeing that by the old method of negotiation, not by arbitration, they had arranged many threatening disputes. All were agreed as to the desirableness of peace; but the question before the House was, whether a new form of preserving it should be adopted in substitution of the old form.

Captain HARRIS said this question of peace had been used on this occasion for the sole purpose of aiding in obtaining a limitation of the armaments of the country. Ever since the passing of the Cor-Law Repeal Act, the gentlemen of the Manchester school had recourse to every scheme with the view of cutting down the defences of the country, and this was one of them.

Mr. CORBEN replied, and the House divided. For putting the question, 79; against it, 176; Majority against putting the question, 97.

The effect of this division was that the question was not put, and therefore no decision was taken on the motion.

Adjourned at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

The Cruelty to Animals Bill was read a second time, on the motion of the Marquis of WORCESTER.

Mr. HUME moved the second reading of the County Rates and Expenditure Bill, the object of which, he said, was to change the present mode of management of county rates, and to place them upon a similar footing as the rates in boroughs. The hon. gentleman was not prepared to defend the details of the bill, and was willing to refer it to a select committee.

Mr. H. DREMMOND seconded the motion, in a speech altogether condemnatory of the bill.

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved as an amendment, that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the expenditure of counties, with a view to ascertain if it could not be placed upon a better footing as regarded management than at present. The hon. Baronet considered Mr. Hume's bill impracticable, and liable to great objection in many respects, both in its principle and its details.

Sir G. GAEY did not see much difference, in point of principle, between affirming the second reading of the bill, and agreeing to the committee in the terms of the amendment. But, as he considered the latter the more practical mode of proceeding with the question, he would support the amendment. He admitted that there should be some introduction of the principle of representation in county management.

After a lengthened discussion, in which Mr. Henley, Mr. V. Smith, Mr. W. Patten, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Packe, Mr. C. Lewis, and other hon. members took part,

A division was taken:—For putting Mr. Hume's motion, 96; against it, 154; majority against Mr. Hume's motion, 58.

The effect of this division was, that Sir J. Pakington's amendment became the main question before the House.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON thereupon moved an amendment to the effect that the inquiry of the proposed committee should embrace some mode whereby ratepayers would have more effective control over county expenditure.

After another long and desultory discussion, the gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place.

Mr. HENLEY moved the adjournment of the debate; and on a division there were:—For the adjournment, 83; against it, 131; Majority against adjournment, 48.

Lord BROOKE then moved that the House adjourn.

The discussion upon this motion continued up to six o'clock, when the House rose.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE PREROGATIVE OF MERCY IN THE CASE OF THE IRISH STATE PRISONERS.

Lord CAMPBELL brought in a declaratory bill to remove all doubt as to the right of the Crown to commute sentences of death passed for High Treason in Ireland. His Lordship observed, that, owing to the Act of Parliament which referred to the matter—the 6th of Geo. III.—having only cases of capital felony stated in its provisions, and a doubt had been raised by Smith O'Brien of the Crown having the power to commute his sentence of death to that of transportation; and though he (Lord Campbell) had no doubt himself but that the Crown had the same power in that respect in cases of the kind in Ireland as well as England, he thought it better to introduce a measure that would at once dissipate any doubts on the matter.

After a few words of approval from Lords BROUGHAM and DENMAN, the bill was laid on the table and read a first time. It was ordered to be read a second time on the next day (Friday), Lord CAMPBELL giving notice that he would on that occasion move that the standing orders be suspended to admit of the bill passing at once.

Some bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

PROGRESS OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

In reply to Mr. Disraeli, Lord J. RUSSELL said that, before the 1st of July he should be prepared to state what course the Government intended to pursue. He should first enumerate the important measures which the Government felt it their duty to proceed with. It would be naturally expected that the Irish Poor-law should be the first. They had gone into committee upon it; it stood for discussion to-night; but should not much progress be made with it this evening, he proposed taking it the first thing on Monday next, and to then proceed as rapidly with it as its importance would allow. The Government felt it necessary to proceed with the Municipal Bill for the relaxation of rates, and the Scotch Marriage and Registration Bills; also with the Bankruptcy Bill, which, though not a Government measure, was, nevertheless, of an important character. (Hear, hear.) As it would consolidate many existing laws, he was sanguine enough to hope that it would not occupy so much time as the House might conceive. He proposed to read the bill a second time on Monday, and that it should then be entrusted to a committee of gentlemen acquainted with commerce and the working of the bankruptcy laws, who, he trusted, would come to a satisfactory result with respect to it. It would be necessary in Supply to ask for the whole of the grant to the Irish Colleges. He proposed to do so when the estimates came on. The Ordnance Estimates, the hon. gentleman was aware, were not yet taken; they would occupy some time. They did not intend to proceed with the Irish Franchise Qualification Bill and Polling-Places Bill. The great importance of some of the other measures by no means formed a good reason for postponing them, in the event of their going beyond the month of July. If it were the opinion of the House that these bills were sound in principle, and required but trifling alteration, it would of course be for the public benefit that they should not be delayed in subsequent stages by the absence of honourable members. There was one measure of importance, which it was proposed to delay till next session; he alluded to the bill for the regulation of the mercantile marine, which it was desirable should be considered by the parties whom it affected before it passed. (Hear.)

CANADA.

Mr. GLADSTONE, on the report of supply on colonial services in the Miscellaneous Estimates, took occasion to call the attention of the House to certain parts of the recent act to provide compensation for rebellion losses in Canada, and other papers relating to the same subject. The honourable gentleman entered at considerable length into the history of the affair, and urged upon the Government the propriety of not giving their assent to the act in question, as being a measure for indemnifying, out of the pockets of loyal citizens, rebels for the losses which they had sustained in a rebellion created by themselves.

Lord J. RUSSELL said it was not intended to indemnify rebels by the act in question, and he could not consent to refuse the ratification of the Government to it—to do so would be an unnecessary and mischievous interference, not only with the principle of self-government in the colony, but also with the authority of the Governor-General, Lord Elgin, which it would paralyze.

Mr. HERBES moved, as an amendment, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her to withhold her royal assent from the Canada Rebellion Losses Indemnity Bill, until she had received satisfactory assurance that no person engaged in, or abetting the rebellion of 1837 and 1838, should be admitted to a participation in the indemnification proposed to be granted by that bill.

After a lengthened discussion, the debate was ultimately adjourned, on a division, by a majority of 172 to 107; and the House rose at a quarter before two o'clock.

IRELAND.

THE STATE PRISONERS.

At the last moment, when the prisoners—whose sentence has been commuted to that of transportation—were about to be put on board the vessel which was to convey them to Australia, a new difficulty has been raised. The prisoners state that the sentence of death passed on a conviction for high treason cannot be commuted without their being a consenting party to the commutation. It is argued also that the Queen, having actually signed the warrant commuting their sentence, cannot now recede; that the prisoners are actually pardoned; and that the condition of banishment cannot be legally enforced. The effect of these positions, if established, would be of course to enquire Mr. S. O'Brien and his fellow-prisoners to their discharge.

The requisite notices in the matter were communicated to Mr. Redington, the Under-Secretary, on Saturday evening last, by Mr. Butt and Sir Colman O'Loughlin, in consequence of which all the preparations for the removal of the prisoners that night to Spike Island were suspended. The following letter has also been addressed by one of the convicts to the Lord-Lieutenant and the law officers of the Crown:—

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT, THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND, T. N. REDINGTON, AND W. KEMMIS, ESQS."

"Richmond Gaol, Dublin, June 11.

"MY LORD AND SIRS,—Lest my silence should be construed into an acquiescence in the sentence of transportation for life, communicated to me by your Excellency, I respectfully beg to inform you that I am not a consenting party to such sentence being carried into execution; the same being, as I have been advised by eminent counsel, unconstitutional, and contrary to law.

"I am, my Lord and Sirs, your obedient servant,

"PATRICK O'DONOHUE."

Mr. Meagher has also forwarded a letter, to the same effect, to the same quarter.

THE LATE MR. O'CONNELL.—The town residence of the late "Liberator," in Merrion-square, which has been for some time "in the market," has been purchased by Mr. Monahan, the Attorney-General.

IRISH EJECTMENTS.—A parliamentary return printed yesterday of the number of ejectments brought in the Irish courts of law in 1846, 1847, 1848, and Hilary Term, 1849, shows the following results:—In 1846 the number of ejectments brought, 4671; number of persons served, 19,704. Cause of ejectment—for non-payment of rent, 1761; overholding, or on the title, 2857; for desertion, 17. In 1847, number of ejectments brought, 10,892; persons served, 51,233; cause of ejectment—non-payment of rent, 8593; overholding, 4922; desertion, 31. In 1848, number of ejectments brought, 16,610; persons served, 69,899; cause of ejectment—for non-payment of rent, 8830; desertion, 53. In Hilary Term, 1849, number of ejectments brought, 4709; number of persons served, 19,833; for non-payment of rent, 2022; overholding, 2445; desertion, 9.

THE LATE INSURRECTION AT DRESDEN.

THE recent conflict at Dresden, with the restoration of order by the arrival of Prussian auxiliaries, has already been detailed in our Journal. The accompanying Illustration shows one of the hottest scenes of the struggle—the Barricade in the Grosse Frauen Strasse, which was attacked on the Sunday morning by a body of Saxon Rifleman and the Prussian Alexander regiment of infantry, which were both repulsed. The attack was made from the Neumarkt. On its failure, artillery was brought to bear on the Barricade, from the Grosse Frauen Church (seen in the distance of the engraving), and a fire of grape-shot and six-pounders was opened upon the insurgents, and continued for four hours, before the barricade was carried. The insurgents lost two killed, and fourteen wounded.

A battery was subsequently placed in front of the Royal Palace, to



RIOTS AT DRESDEN.—BARRICADE IN THE GROSSE FRAUEN STRASSE ATTACKED FROM THE NEUMARKT.

ensure its safety. On the 4th ult., at 3 o'clock in the morning, the rioters had so far succeeded in re-organising their masses that they were able to attempt another attack upon the military. The combat recommenced in the streets leading to the Castle, where the crowd erected two barricades, which were attacked and taken by the soldiers, while the tocsin was ringing from all the church steeples of Dresden. Amidst the tumult of this civil war, the King of Saxony and his family quitted Dresden, escorted by a strong military force, and retired to the strong fortress of Königstein. Shortly after the King's departure, the garrison of Dresden was reinforced by some battalions of Prussian foot, which marched into the city, and at once proceeded to take possession of its leading streets and squares. The populace did not offer to impede their progress.

Owing to peculiar circumstances, which it may be interesting to explain, we have but just received the sketch of the above conflict. The artist at Dresden whom we had commissioned, it appears, had joined the fight himself, and actually commenced the defence of the barricade, the scene of which he has sketched. He was taken prisoner, but contrived to escape from the authorities, and was afterwards compelled to conceal himself by shaving his head, wearing wigs of various hues, with

frequent changes of lodgings and names—stratagems which naturally tended to procure personal security, but made correspondence with him rather uncertain. This accounts for the delay; but, as the sketch is spirited and authentic, we have engraved it.

On the same day, the 4th, the King issued a proclamation, stating that the deplorable events which ended in attacks on the arsenal and his own palace, and where the Civic Guard neglected to maintain public order, had compelled him to leave Dresden and to retire to the Castle of Königstein, whence, on the 9th, his Majesty issued another proclamation.

KÖNIGSTEIN.

KÖNIGSTEIN lies on the Elbe, at a short distance from Dresden, opposite Lillienstein, the highest of the twelve isolated table mountains in Saxon Switzerland. The small town of Königstein contains about 1300 inhabitants; above it, at a height of 779 feet from the river, rises the virgin Fortress, almost the only one in Europe never yet taken. Viewed from a distance, it bears a strong resemblance to one of the "hill forts" of India. It is deemed impregnable, from its lofty situation, surrounded on all sides by perpendicular escarpments of several hundred feet, which have been improved by artificial cuttings and

masonry; but more than all from its isolated position, so far removed from any other height—the Lillienstein and Pfaffenstein, on opposite sides, being each 3000 yards distant—that it cannot be commanded by artillery. Napoleon endeavoured to batter it from Lillienstein; but, after raising three pieces of cannon, with great difficulty, to the summit, he found that the balls fell short.

The approach to the Fortress is through a slanting way cut in the living rock, and partly by a sloping bridge, which, when removed in time of war, leaves the gateway unapproachable high up in the face of the cliff; besides which, it is defended by outworks and drawbridges.

The platform on which the Fortress is built is two miles in circumference: it is laid out in fields and gardens, and a wood of fine forest trees; it produces corn, &c., so as to support a garrison of 600 men. Here is a well, cut to the depth of 1800 feet in the solid rock; and enormous casemates, also excavated, serve as storehouses for provisions.

Königstein is distant only ten miles from the Austrian frontier, and is justly considered the key of the passage into Bohemia. In war time the treasures of the Saxon monarch have frequently been deposited here, to be out of harm's way; indeed, Augustus III. himself took refuge here during the Seven Years' War.

The Fortress served once as a state prison. In Murray's "Hand-book of Northern Germany," whence these notes are abridged, the tourist is strongly recommended to visit the place. "Independently of the Fortress itself, the view from its walls is most beautiful, being panoramic, and is, perhaps, the most striking in the Saxon Switzerland, next to that of the Bastel."



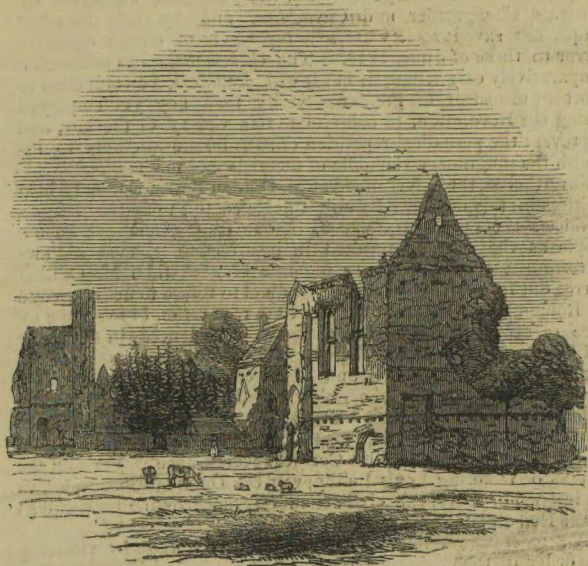
THE FORTRESS OF KÖNIGSTEIN ON THE ELBE.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

MINSTER LOVEL, OXON.

THE county of Oxford, and more especially the neighbourhood of the city, is rich in picturesque antiquities, an interesting specimen of which is shown in the accompanying view of the south-east portion of the ruins of Minster Lovel, formerly the baronial residence of the noble family of Lovel, and situated in the village of the same name, on the river Windrush, three miles from Witney (celebrated for its blankets), fourteen miles from Oxford, and immediately on the right of the Cheltenham road, from whence a good view of these relics of antiquity is obtained. Next adjoining the ruins are the parish church and the ancient manor farm-house. On the northern side, distant about three miles, is the Royal forest of Wychwood, which, in all probability, in the days of the former Barons of Lovel, extended to, and a portion formed part of their demesne.

The church is vicarial in the Archdeaconry of Oxford, and in the patronage of Eton College. A handsome monument of one of the Lovels is shown in the south transept of the church. He is clad in complete armour of about the period of Edward IV.; and around the sides of the tomb are numerous figures supporting shields, on which the arms were formerly existing, but the heraldic decorations are effaced. In Anthony-a-Wood's time, the quarterings, &c. on the shields could be made out. The first person ennobled from Minster Lovel was John de Lovel, who, being then seated here, was in the 25th King Edward I. (1297) summoned to Parliament as Baron Lovel, of Minster Lovel. He was a lineal descendant of Robert Lord Brehervall, &c., in Normandy, who came over with William the Conqueror. John, the second Lovel, was signed with the Cross, to go to the Holy Land; he died in the 15th of King Edward I., seised amongst other manors of Minster Lovel.



RUINS AT MINSTER LOVEL, OXON.

The peerage of Lovel, which originated in the 25th of King Edward I., became extinct in the 2nd of King Henry V. (1415), by the death of John Lovel; but was revived by King Henry VI., in the person of William Lovel. To William, Henry granted liberty to impark land called Mynstre Woods; and, in the 24th year, to disafforest a wood in Minstre Lovel, and make a park there. In 1482, Francis Lord Lovel was advanced to the dignity of Viscount. He sided with King Richard III., and fought at Bosworth, whence he escaped into Ireland; he afterwards returned to England, and was slain, as some writers assert, at Stoke, in the 3rd of Henry VII. In Francis ended the male branch of the Lovels of Minster Lovel and its dignities. The title lay dormant until the second year of the reign of George II., when Sir Thomas Coke, K.B., of Holkham, in Norfolk, who at that time was seised of the manor, was created Baron Lovel of Minster Lovel. In 1744 he was raised to the dignity of Viscount Coke and Earl of Leicester; and, dying without issue, the titles became extinct, and the manor was devised to his nephew, Wenman Roberts. In 1762 the title was, however, restored in the Percival family, the Earl of Egmont having in that year been made an English peer, by the title of Baron Lovel and Holland.

The north portion of the ruins is very time-worn, and picturesque by being covered with ivy. There is much of interest in the architectural details of the place, which will amply repay the visit of a lover of antiquities. The principal features are the hall-entrance, the outer doorway of which is a fine specimen of the Gothic style, with deep mouldings; the interior of the passage or entrance has a groined roof, with well-carved foliated and other bosses.

GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

OPENING OF THE ASYLUM, KENTISH-TOWN.

ONE of the leading objects of this excellent institution is to provide for the aged governess an Asylum in her declining years, when she shall be incapacitated for her profession. With this view the Society purchased a plot of ground, about two acres in extent, in the healthful locality of Kentish-town, where they have erected a building for the above purpose, which has been opened to the public with a fancy sale held in the adjoining grounds. The preparations for the fête were judiciously made. On the east side of the building were raised tents, over each of which was inscribed the names of the fair marchandes. Among them we observed

MARBLE STATUE OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY, K.G.
BY J. E. THOMAS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Lady Brabazon, Lady Robert Grosvenor, Lady C. Egerton, Lady Guernsey, Lady Charlotte Guest, Lady C. Bathurst, Lady Dunally, Lady Georgiana Fullerton, Vicountess Massarene, Countess Antrim, Mrs. J. Bullar, Mrs. Coombes, the Hon. Mrs. Ashley, Mrs. W. Kinsey, and other kind and strenuous patrons of the institution. The articles for sale were chiefly of drawingroom manufacture, elaborate feats of Berlin work preponderating among the prints, trinkets, and ornamental wares. There was likewise a large refreshment tent. The band of the Scots Fusiliers was in attendance, and played a variety of airs, aided by the boys of the Scotch School, who marched round the place, and regaled the hearers with pungent tunes on the bagpipes.

The Asylum was to have been opened by the Duke of Cambridge; but his Royal Highness was unfortunately unable, through indisposition, to fulfil his promise. The ceremony, therefore, was performed by the committee, followed by a brief address by the honorary secretary, the Rev. D. Laing. The building was then thrown open, and the visitors were allowed to promenade through the

rooms during the remainder of the day. The Asylum is a neat structure in the Tudor style, from a design by Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon; it comprises some eighteen or twenty bed-rooms, seven of which are furnished ready for occupation. There is a large dining-room and a drawingroom, and a convenient basement of household offices. The grounds are tastefully laid out; and are well stocked with flowers; while the Asylum commands a view over the fields that lie between Kentish-Town and Highgate. It is calculated by the architect, says the printed statement of the committee, "that £200 will at any time secure the addition of rooms for two occupants more. The endowment required is £500, or £15 per annum, legally and permanently secured; and a definite object is thus offered to donors."

The sale on Tuesday and Wednesday was well attended, and we trust the proceeds will materially aid the society's funds. There were several contributions *pour l'occasion*; among them we noticed a piece of music, entitled "The Three Voices—the Past, the Present, and the Future."

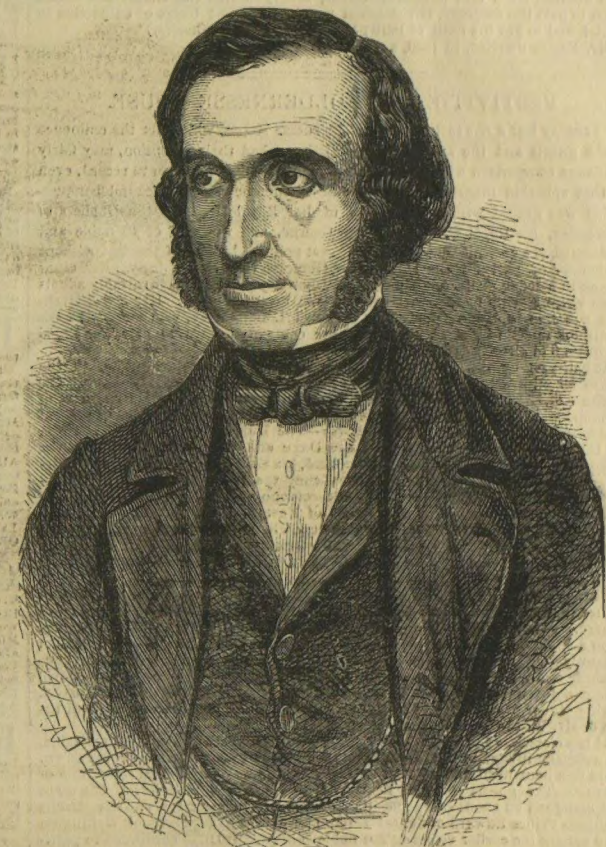
This branch of the society's operations has received the patronage and support of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge.

The Asylum is of brick, with stone finishings; and its gabled and crested roofs, as well as the general character of the design, are associated with the comfort of an English home—such as the aged and destitute may enjoy in proportion to the benevolence of the public in encouraging this important provision for a great social want.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. NAPIER, M.P.

THE members of the legal profession in the House of Commons do not generally, from whatever cause, take a distinguished position amongst their fellow representatives. In the details of the business of legislation, as well as in the more bril-



MR. J. NAPIER, M.P. FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

liant feature of Parliamentary display—the debate, their lay colleagues readily and usually bear away the palm. This observation, however, does not apply with equal justice to the Irish members; it is, on the contrary, rather reversed in their case, those amongst them who attain to distinction in St. Stephen's being generally barristers. The names of O'Connell, Shiel, O'Loughlin (the late Master of the Rolls), Woulfe (the late Chief Baron), may be mentioned as instances in point. The hon. and learned gentleman who represents the University of Dublin forms no exception to his countrymen in this respect—Mr. Napier being one of the ablest of the representatives whom the sister kingdom has sent to the present Parliament.

The hon. gentleman is a descendant of a race distinguished for varied ability in the history of the country; viz. the Merchistown branch of the Napier family, of which Admiral Sir Charles Napier is the present lineal head. His mother was a relative of the late Sir F. McNaghten, Bart. He was born at Belfast in 1804, and was educated at the Academical Institution of his native town. He afterwards graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained several prizes in classics and science.

In 1831 he was called to the Irish bar, at which he rose rapidly in reputation and practice, and was named Queen's Counsel in 1844. He is a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and President of the Irish Bar Association. In politics he is a Conservative, and opposed to the Repeal of the Union. He is also averse to



FANCY SALE AND OPENING OF THE ASYLUM FOR AGED GOVERNESSES, AT KENTISH-TOWN.

the present system of Government National Education in Ireland, being a staunch supporter of education based upon Scriptural knowledge. He was first returned to Parliament for the University of Dublin, in Feb., 1843, without opposition.

As a speaker in the House he is very successful, uniting much calm grace and persuasiveness of manner with a clear argumentative style. In his early studies he profited largely by the lessons of Mr. Sheridan Knowles, whose pupil he was for a long period. He takes a very active part both in debate (being a frequent speaker) and in the transaction of the business of the House. He has been this week nominated a member of Mr. Osborne's committee to inquire into the question of Receiverships under the Irish Court of Chancery, and he has just brought in a bill to amend the law of bankruptcy in Ireland.

On Monday night, on the third reading of the Parliamentary Oaths (the Jewish Disabilities) Bill, he spoke against the measure, immediately after Mr. Roebuck had addressed the House in its favour. Alluding to that gentleman's speech, he said:—"The vice of the hon. and learned gentleman's argument was, that it proved too much. If good for anything, it showed that oaths ought to be altogether abolished. (Hear, hear.) Then, if the fact of a Jew having been returned to Parliament was to justify the change in the law now proposed, would not the Legislature be equally bound to alter the law to admit clergymen to Parliament, and to abolish the property qualification, in the event of constituencies returning a clergyman or persons without means? Admitted that the basis of our constitution was a Christian one—was it right to admit into Parliament men who repudiated Christianity? The noble Lord at the head of the Government was guilty of inconsistency in the manner in which he dealt with the oath of supremacy, and also in legislating for one class of persons who repudiated Christianity, namely, the Jews, and not for another class, the Deists. The hon. and learned gentleman had treated of the oath only as it affected individuals, overlooking the more important consideration that it was a national acknowledgement of the Christian character of the Legislature. (Hear, hear.) The object of the bill was to trifle away all distinction between truth and falsehood. (Hear, hear.) When the House was called upon to pass the measure, it was asked to reject the last badge of subjection to Christ, and to put the faith of 1800 years upon its trial. (Cheers.)"

Mr. Napier married, in 1830, a niece of Archbishop Grace.

FESTIVITIES AT HOLDERNESSE HOUSE.

ON Tuesday last a fête took place at Holderness House, which, for the eminence of the guests and the splendour that distinguished their reception, may fairly challenge comparison with any that we have before had occasion to record, even in that splendid mansion. The festivities commenced with a grand banquet, which was graced with the presence of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, his Royal Highness Prince George, and upwards of 40 noble and distinguished guests, including all the great political leaders of the day, without distinction of party. The Duchess of Gloucester arrived shortly after eight o'clock in a sedan chair, a mode of transit her Royal Highness invariably adopts when visiting within a reasonable distance of her own home. Her Royal Highness was met in the entrance hall by Lord Londonderry, who conducted his illustrious guest to the saloon, where the company invited to meet her Royal Highness had already assembled.

At half-past eight o'clock dinner was announced, when the guests left the saloon for the banquetting-room, the Marquis of Londonderry leading the Duchess of Gloucester, and Prince George following with the Marchioness of Londonderry. The following are the names of the distinguished party present at the banquet to meet the Royal visitors:—The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, the Duke of Rutland, the Duchess of Sutherland, his Excellency the Austrian Minister, the Duke of the County Colloredo, his Excellency the Russian Minister, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Euston, Viscount and Viscountess Combermere, Viscount Clifden, Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh, Viscount and Viscountess Seaham, Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, Lord and Lady Stanley, Lord Brooke, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, Sir James and Lady Graham, the Hon. E. Stanley, M.P., Mr. Frederick Peel, M.P., and the Lady Adelaide Varke. The Lady Caroline Murray was in attendance on the Duchess of Gloucester; and Captain the Hon. J. Macdonald was the aide-de-camp to Prince George. The banquetting-room presented a scene of gorgeous magnificence. Upon a buffet behind the noble host's chair was displayed the superb collection of family gold plate; and upon the table were placed a number of massive candelabra, and Sevres vases of the richest manufacture, trophies of the Royal favour enjoyed by Lord Londonderry at the Courts of Russia and Austria. During dinner, the band of the First Regiment of Life Guards, under the direction of Mr. Waddell, played a selection of favourite music.

At ten o'clock, and almost before the ladies had risen from the dinner table, the company invited to the assembly succeeding the banquet began to set down. From this hour until half-past twelve o'clock there was a continual succession of arrivals. The guests included nearly the whole of the members of the *corps diplomatique* and about one thousand members of the aristocracy. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and his Grace the Duke of Wellington were among the earlier visitors. The noble and gallant Duke continued to participate in the festivities until some time after midnight.

The interior of Holderness House was never seen to greater advantage. The great attraction on Tuesday night, however, was a magnificent statue of the late Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., which has just been completed for his brother, the present Marquis, as a tribute to the memory of his distinguished relative. This statue, which is hereafter to occupy a position opposite that of Caning in Westminster Abbey, was on Tuesday placed in a prominent position on the grand staircase, where it was seen to great advantage, and universally admired. It is the work of Mr. J. E. Thomas, of Belgrave-place. The figure is of full life size: in one hand is placed a scroll, on which is inscribed "Peace of Paris, 1814;" the other supporting the robes of the Garter, which form flowing draperies round the figure. It is, altogether, a very fine work. It will be placed in Westminster Abbey, upon a pedestal, bearing the following inscription:—

This Statue is erected to the memory of
ROBERT, Second Marquis of LONDONDERRY and Viscount CASTLEREAGH, K.G.,
Born A.D. 1769; Died Aug. 12th, 1822.
History will record the success and splendour of his public career during a period of unexampled difficulty in the annals of Europe, in which he successively filled the highest offices under the Crown; and Ireland will never forget the statesman of the Legislative Union.
This Tribute to the best of Brothers and Friends
is placed in Westminster Abbey
By Charles William Vaue, Third Marquis of Londonderry.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 17.—Second Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 18.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
TUESDAY, 19.—James I. born, 1566. Sun rises 3h. 44m.; sets 8h. 18m.
WEDNESDAY, 20.—Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837. New Moon 2h. 19m., P.M.
THURSDAY, 21.—Proclamation. Sun rises 3h. 44m.; sets 8h. 18m.
FRIDAY, 22.—Civil War in Paris, 1848.
SATURDAY, 23.—Sun rises 3h. 45m.; sets 8h. 19m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 23.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 45	11 15	11 45	Tide	0 15	0 45	1 10
				1 37	2 2	2 30
				2 55	3 22	3 45
				4 10		

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.— MADAME PERSIANI'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.

MADAME PERSIANI has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public, that her FAREWELL BENEFIT is fixed for THURSDAY NEXT, June 21st, on which occasion will be performed (for the first time at the Royal Italian Opera) Cimarosa's celebrated opera, IL MATRIMONIO SEGRETO, with the following powerful cast:—Carolina, Madame Persiani; Elisetta (on this occasion), Madame Grisi; Fidalgua, Madame Annet; her first appearance in this character; Paolino, Sig. Mario; Conte Robleson, Sig. Tagliacozzi; and Gerouino, Sig. Tamburini (his first appearance in this part). To be followed by the Third Act of LA SONNAMBULA, supported by Madame Persiani, Sig. Tamburini, and Sig. Simi. To conclude with a DIVERTISSEMENT, in which Mlle. Wutler and Sig. Casati will appear. Composer, Director of the Music, and Conductor, Mr. Costa.

OPERA COMIQUE AND FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that his BENEFIT will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, June 20, on which occasion will be produced Rossini's celebrated Opera, in two acts, LE COMTE ORY.—Mr. Mitchell has also the gratification to announce that the eminent artist, Madame Cinti-Damroux, who has just arrived in London, has obligingly proffered her services, being the only public appearance of that distinguished chanteuse since her marriage. In addition to which, M. Lafont (who will arrive from Paris expressly for the occasion) and Madame Doche will perform (for that night only) in a popular Comedie-vaudeville.—Early application for Boxes and Stalls is respectfully solicited.—Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

A STILEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—The New and Magnificent Military Spectacle continues its successful career.—That accomplished equestrian MAIRIE MACARTE every evening.—On MONDAY, JUNE 19, the performance will commence, at a Quarter to Seven, with the new grand equestrian military spectacle, entitled MOULIAN and GOJERAT, or THE CONQUE of the RIKHS; with new scenery, costumes, military band, and a host of auxiliaries. After which, BATTY'S SCENES OF THE ARENA, in which that equestrian champion, Marie Macartie, will appear, supported by the unrivalled artists of this establishment. To conclude with the admired melo-drama entitled THE WHITE FARM.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage-manager, Mr. W. West.

HERR MAX BOHRER begs to announce his GRAND CONCERT, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on MONDAY, JUNE 18th. Vocalists: Mademoiselle Palm, Gramann, de Troitz; Herrs Fleckel, Sigell, Schönhof, and the Hungarian Singers. Instrumentalists: Madame Duleken, Messrs. Ernst, Pfaff, Lucas, Hausmann, Gossman, Max Bohrer, H. Bohrer (nephew of Madame Max Bohrer), with Strauss's celebrated Band.—Tickets at the principal music-sellers, and of Herr Bohrer, 51, Margaret-street, Regent-street.

BENEDICT'S ANNUAL CONCERT.—FRIDAY NEXT.—ERNEST MOLIQUE, JOACHIM, and SAINTON.—These celebrated artists will perform for the first time together. Monday's CONCERTANTE for FOUR VIOLINS, at M. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL CONCERT, at the GREAT CONCERT ROOM of HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, on FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, on which occasion the most eminent Vocalists and Instrumentalists will perform.—Immediate application for the few remaining stalls is respectfully solicited. Private boxes and reserved seats at the principal music-sellers and libraries, and of M. Benedict, 3, Manchester-square.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—The TWENTY-SEVENTH CONCERT (being the last Concert of this season) will be held on the Evening of WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27th. Full particulars will be immediately announced. Tickets, 1s and 2s; Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls, 7s, may be had of Mr. STAMMERS, Exeter Hall; and of all Music-sellers.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The Fifteenth Annual Exhibition of this Society is now open, at their Gallery, FIFTY-THREE, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk. Admission 1s; Catalogue 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ASSOCIATION for PROMOTING the FREE EXHIBITION OF MODERN ART is now open at the GALLERY, HYDE PARK CORNER, daily, from Nine until Dusk.—Admission 1s., Catalogue 6d. BELL SMITH, Hon. Sec.

VALLEY OF CASHMERE.—JUST OPENED, at BURFORD'S PANORAMA ROYAL, LEICESTER-SQUARE, a magnificent VIEW of the lovely VALLEY OF CASHMERE, justly termed an earthly Paradise; with its lakes, floating gardens, and enchanting scenery; including, also, portraits of Runjeet Singh and other celebrated characters.—The VIEWS OF SWITZERLAND, from the Right Kilm, and of POMPEII, the City of the Dead, are also now open.—Admission, 1s each view, or 2s 6d to the three.—Schools, Half-price.

BANVARD'S ROYAL PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RIVERS, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, the largest painting ever executed, showing the scenery on the above great rivers, a distance of over 3000 miles, extending through the heart of America. This great Original Painting having been exhibited, by command, to her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, at Windsor Castle, where it received the Royal approbation, is now on Exhibition at the Egyptian Hall. Morning, Half-past Two; Evening, Half-past Seven.—Admission: Lower Seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s. Doors open half an hour before commencing.

REDUCTION OF PRICES OF THE GRAND AMERICAN HALL, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—ORIGINAL AMERICAN PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Largest Painting in the World. "As a work of scenic art this Panorama is far superior to anything of the kind which has been brought across the Atlantic; while, as a work of information, it is worthy of universal patronage."—*Times*, March 26.—Hours of Exhibition: Morning, half-past Two; Evening, Eight o'clock.—Back seats, 6d; reserved seats, 1s.

THE ROYAL CHINESE JUNK is NOW OPEN in the EAST INDIA DOCKS, adjoining the steamboat pier and railway terminus, Blackwall, surrounded by an ample enclosure and promenade. Admission, 1s. Numerous additions have been made to this interesting and novel Exhibition, including a Splendid Model of one of the most famous Pagodas in China, Models taken from life of a first-class Mandarin and his Lady, in beautiful Court Costumes—Grand Saloon of Curiosities—Mandarin Keesing, and Artist Sam-sing, in full dress—Chinese Crow, Chinese Song, &c. Conveyance constantly by railway, omnibus, or steamboat. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, to be had only on board, price 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A LECTURE on FLORAL BOTANY, by Thomas Graham, Esq., M.R.C.S., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Half-past Three. Lectures, by Dr. Bachmoffer, on Masters' Patent Process of Freezing, &c., in which the Formation of Ice in a Red-Hot Vessel will be shown. A Lecture on Character, with Musical Illustrations, by J. Russell, Esq., every Evening at Eight o'clock. Lectures on Experimental Philosophy. The Microscope. The Dissolving Views include Scenes in Van Diemen's Land, from original drawings taken on the spot, by J. Skinner Prout, Esq.; also, a new Series of Diorama Effects, by Mr. Childs. New Chromatrope, Diver and Diving Bell.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—On MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 18.—GRAND WATERLOO FETE.—The Proprietors beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that on this occasion, in addition to the present numerous and novel Attractions, a GRAND MARTIAL ENTERTAINMENT will be given, in commemoration of the Battle of Waterloo. The Musical Accompaniments will be carried out by 150 Performers; and, by kind permission, the unrivalled Full Band of the ROYAL ARTILLERY will render their powerful assistance. The fullest Martial Effect will be given by a Body of Military, under proper command. At the conclusion an extraordinary display of appropriate Fireworks will be exhibited on the Waterloo Ground. Master HERNADEZ, the most wonderful Equestrian of the age, will go through his Extraordinary Performances. AURIOL'S unrivalled Troupe of French Equestrians—Auriol, the Prince of Clowns, as Grotesque of the Circle. Vocal and Instrumental Concert, conducted by Mr. A. Lee. Grand Pictorial Representation of the Palace and Gardens of Versailles, with the Basin of Neptune, and Seventy Fountains of Real Water; Pictorial Representation of Moulins; the Italian Walk, beautifully and extended to half-a-mile in length—the Illuminations consisting of 60,000 Lamps. The Fireworks will far excel those of former years. Admission, 2s 6d. Doors Open at Seven o'clock.

CREMORNE.—MONDAY, JUNE 18.—Brilliant FETE, in Celebration of the BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—BALLOON NIGHT ASCENT AND STORMING OF MOULTAN.—Lieut. GALE will make his First Night Ascent this season in the ROYAL CREMORNE BALLOON, and discharge from the Car a brilliant display of Fireworks; and, at the request of numerous families of distinction, the New and Magnificent Military Spectacle the STORMING OF MOULTAN will take place at 10 o'clock, immediately after the Balloon Ascent, in order to accommodate the Juvenile Visitors on this occasion. Vocal and Instrumental Concert, Casino d'Ele, Laurent's unrivalled Band, New Ballet, Promenade à la Versailles, Marble Groupings, Panorama of California, Log Hut, Burns's Cottage, River Esplanade, Brilliant Illuminations, &c.—Open at 3; and terminate at Half-past 11.—Admission, 1s; Children, Half-price.

ROSHERVILLE GARDENS.—Admission SIXPENCE.—These beautiful gardens, the ELYSIUM of ENGLAND, are now seen in perfection. The fêtes and daily amusements as usual. Every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, there will be a brilliant display of Fireworks. Dancing in the hall at five o'clock: Baron Nathan, M.C. Military and quadrille bands. Refreshments of first-rate quality. Excursion parties liberally treated with on application to the Secretary, Montmartre Chambers, 15, Fish-street-Hill. The Steamboats call at the Rosherville-pier every half-hour.

ASYLUM FOR WORTHY AGED AND DECAYED FREEMASONS.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL of this Institution will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 20th JUNE, at FREEMASONS' HALL, Great Queen-street, at Six o'clock precisely. Brother W. F. Dobson, President. Brothers T. Pryer and S. W. Danke, Vice-Presidents. Brother M. Costa, Treasurer. And many other Brethren. The Concert will be under the direction of distinguished Brethren. Tickets to be had of the Stewards, and at the Bar of the Freemasons' Tavern. * * * The Foundation Stone will be laid shortly, with Masonic honours, on the Freehold at Croynod.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"An Ignoramus."—The supposed influence of the Moon on the Barometer has been disproved by many observers.
"C. J. E., Salopensis."—A new edition of Robert's "British Wine-maker" just out.
"A. B., Manchester."—Send a copy of your pamphlet to Stationers' Hall, Ludgate-street, where the clerk will "enter" the same for a small fee.
"An Old Subscriber."—Will find the Poultry Hatchery apparatus described in No. 297.
"Driver."—Chertsey.—"God save the King" was composed by Dr. Bull, and was first sung in 1607, in honour of the escape of King James I. from the powder plot.
"A Subscriber."—Bantry.—Mr. Tite, F.R.S., is the architect of the New Royal Exchange.
"H. D. C., Carlisle."—See the "Shilling Postal Directory," just published.
"A Constant Reader."—Dublin.—The suggestion is impracticable, in accordance with the arrangements of our Journal.
"An Adventurer."—Belfast, should obtain the interest of a director of the Company.
"Carous."—Stone.—Apply to Mr. Farrer, Wardour-street, Soho.
"M. D., Bedford-row."—See Galignani's "Guide to Paris," last edition, with a large map, views, &c.
"Hibernicus."—An advertisement would be of little service.
"T. B. H., Lambeth."—We have not room.
"Lily."—Almack's Assembly Rooms, St. James's, were first established by one Mr. Almack, who also established Brooks's Club.
"A Constant Reader."—Winchester, will be able, by a reference to "Glover's Ordinary of Arms," to ascertain the names of the families to whom the Coats in question belong.
"T. B. H., Lambeth."—Apply to a colonial bookseller.
"E. L. C."—Lady Blessington was not sister of the late Mr. Tyrone Power, the actor, nor are the young ladies who were often with the Countess related to that gentleman.
"T. W. F."—A person is not entitled to assume the arms of his maternal grandfather, unless he obtains the authority of the Herald's Office for so doing.
"George."—A son cannot, according to the strict laws of heraldry, quarter the arms of his mother (although an heiress) until after her death. He can bear his paternal shield during his father's lifetime.
"Hibernicus Heraldicus."—There are no arms registered to the name of Kift. The "Collationes Topographicae et Genealogicae" may be obtained at the publisher's, Mr. Nichols, 25, Parliament-street.
"A Reader."—Burke's "Peerage and Baronage" is a correct and perfect history of the titled classes.
"A Subscriber."—Putney.—The Sunday after Easter is called Low Sunday, because it is Easter Day repeated, with the Church-services somewhat abridged or lowered in the ceremony.—None.
"Q., Jersey."—had better make application direct to the Bank of England, setting forth the particulars, together with the number, date, and denomination of the notes destroyed.
"Miles."—The Austrian or Sardinian service.
"H. P."—A son is not entitled to quarter with his paternal arms the arms of his mother, unless that lady was an heiress or co-heiress. If the right exist, no fees need be paid, and if it do not no fees can procure it.
"Garraño."—Volunteers for commissions are no longer admissible.
"Pole."—The Duke of Argyll sits in the House of Lords in right of his English Barony.
"J. S. W."—Refer to the title "Armytage" in the "Baronage."
"A Subscriber from No. 1."—A Deputy-Lieutenant is entitled to place a cockade in his servant's hat.
"H. F."—The arms of Sir William Baynes, Bart., are, "Sa. a skin bone in fesse, surmounted of another in pale, arg. on a canton of the last, a culture ppr. Crest, a cubit arm, vested as, cuffed erminois, the hand holding a jav bone arg. Motto, Favour arma ministrat." Sir Edward S. Baynes, Consul at St. Petersburg, is, we believe, of a different family.
"Bedford."—We alluded to the appointment of Lieutenant of the Gentlemen-at-Arms.
"J. S." Hackney-road.—There is no doubt of the fact that the late Richard Lovell Edgeworth, Esq., married for his third wife the sister of his deceased second wife; the ladies being Honora and Elizabeth, the daughters of Edward Sneyd, Esq., of Lichfield. A full account of the marriages may be found in the "Life of Edgeworth," edited by his daughter Maria.
"Frankenstein."—Quetelet states the average height of the English people to be five feet seven inches and a half.
* * * A notice of the Exhibition just opened at the British Institution is unavoidably deferred.

Next week we shall illustrate the events of this week in Paris, from sketches by our own Artists. The North Staffordshire Railway Illustrations will be continued next week.

On the 1st July will be published, Price One Shilling; or Post-free, is. 6d.,

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This work is rendered peculiarly attractive by the EASY ARRANGEMENT of the SPELLING, which smoothes all difficulties experienced by beginners, and by the PLEASING ORIGINAL READING LESSONS, which entice the learner to advance of his own accord, while the whole is illustrated by UPWARDS of ONE HUNDRED and SEVENTY BEAUTIFUL WOOD-CUTS of objects and scenes described, forming by far the most alluring introduction to learning ever published. (144 Pages.)

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1849.

THE intervention of the French Republic in the affairs of Rome has produced insurrection in Paris. Once more that capital has been declared in a state of siege, and once more the angry passions of its ultra demagogues have led to the temporary suppression of all rational liberty for the sake of order, without which liberty is but licence and anarchy. The measures taken by the Government to preserve the capital from a new Revolution have been equal to the emergency; and the President, supported by Generals Changarnier and Cavaignac, and by their attached troops, has saved society from a repetition of scenes equal in horror to those of June, 1848. The Government has achieved a comparatively easy triumph; but it will, doubtless, be compelled to resort to measures of greater severity than any yet employed during the Revolution, to consolidate this victory of the law, and to prevent the periodical repetition of such insane attempts to establish the sanguinary Republic of theorists and madmen.

Nevertheless, the Government of M. Odillon Barrot cannot be held guiltless in this matter. Its unjustifiable assault upon the Romans produced the excitement which, in due course, amongst such a people as the French, resulted in insurrection. Never did any Government commit a more gigantic blunder than M. Odillon Barrot did in instructing General Oudinot to refuse to acknowledge the Roman Republic, and to attempt the restoration of the Pope by force of arms. That intervention was commenced in treachery and double dealing; and, whatever may be the present success of General Oudinot in Rome, and of M. Odillon Barrot in Paris, cannot but end in disgrace either to French arms or to French diplomatists—perhaps to both. The French army had no more right in Rome, upon any of the pretexts that have been set up, than the Emperor Nicholas and his Cossacks would have in Paris on the pretext of restoring Louis Philippe or the Duke of Bourdeaux, in the interest of European civilization disgraced by the proceedings of the Red Republicans.

The most formidable part of the business is, that, by violating the order of the National Assembly of the 7th of May, and that article of the Constitution which expressly declares that the French Republic shall not interfere against the liberties of any European or other nation, the Government have placed their generally unscrupulous opponents, the Mountaineers, at one with the law, and with the general sentiment of the French people against them. This is greatly to be regretted; and will hereafter prove the fruitful source of political, social, and personal embarrassments to the President and his Ministers. It is to be hoped, for the sake of order in France, that they will find means of honourably, if not easily, extricating themselves from their false position.

A RETURN to the House of Commons, which has been presented on the motion of Mr. Moffatt, gives some curious particulars on the subject of the Income and Property Tax. The unfairness of subjecting precarious income, dependent on life, health, and sanity, to the same amount of taxation as realised property, has often been pointed out. It is the great flaw and blot of that impost as now levied, and is felt as a cruel injustice by all persons engaged in trades or professions. But, with a pertinacity difficult to account for, except on the supposition that the middle classes of this country will endure anything at the hands of Government, the Ministry of Sir Robert Peel in imposing the tax, and that of Lord John Russell in re-imposing it, refused to make any distinction between precarious income and realised property. Both of these Ministers, or their Chancellors of the Exchequer, acknowledged, to some extent, the reasonableness of making this distinction, but denied that any practicable means could be devised whereby the unfairness might be avoided. It vain it was suggested that nothing would be more easy than to relieve precarious income of 1 per cent. of the duty, making professional income pay 2, and realised property 3 per cent. In vain, also, it was suggested that any actuary in the City of London could furnish the Government with a plan for removing the inequality complained of, by a calculation of the average annual value of professional incomes for a term of years. No suggestion of the kind would be listened to. The lower classes were not supposed to be affected by a measure which relieved from liability all incomes under £150 per annum; and the middle classes were considered to be too peaceable to resist injustice. The Income and Property Tax, with all its unfairness, was, therefore, imposed upon the country. The result is shown in the returns, for which we are indebted to Mr. Moffatt. Traders and professional men seem to have taken the remedy into their own hands, and to have met the injustice of the Government by concealment of income. Unfairness on the one side has produced dishonesty on the other. It would seem that the public mind had become demoralised by the tax, and that to cheat the Government in the matter of the Income Tax had been considered by many otherwise respectable Englishmen to be perfectly justifiable. Under schedule D—that well-known schedule of the profits of trades and professions—only 147,659 persons, throughout all England, Wales, and Scotland, have returned themselves as liable—a number no greater than the population of one of our third-rate towns, and less than that of the metropolitan parish of St. Marylebone or of St. Pancras. The incomes above £2000 per annum only amount to 9001, including 22 who figure for the large sum of £50,000 and upwards. Of incomes between £900 and £1000 there appear only 875 in the United Kingdom; between £800 and £900 there are 1713; between £700 and £800 there are 2124; between £600 and £700 there are 3043; between £500 and £600 there are 5532; between £400 and £500 there are 7324; between £300 and £400 there are 15,043; between £200 and £300 there are 29,909; and between £150 and £200 there are 38,825. We cannot believe that these numbers are all that are chargeable with Income Tax when we reflect upon the immensity of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Bristol, Sheffield, Hull, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and numerous other seats of trade, commerce, and manufactures. But, whatever demoralisation on the part of the tax-paying public these tables may prove, the Government is, we think, principally to blame. Let the tax be made fair, and very few persons will meet the Government with dishonesty; continue it in its present state of unfairness towards all that large and struggling class, whose only source of income is derived from personal exertion, dependant on life in the first instance, and in the second upon health of body and mind, and on a thousand nameless accidents, and that class will, as now, think it justifiable to evade it. There is no probability that we shall ever be entirely relieved from the tax. The whole tendency of our Legislation is to substitute direct for indirect taxation. The necessity is, therefore, all the more urgent for placing the Income Tax upon a footing which shall not affront the public sense of right, and lead to evasions which are both prejudicial to the national exchequer and demoralizing to the people.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

TRANSPORTATION FOR TREASON (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, this bill, relating to the commutation of sentence on Smith O'Brien and the other political prisoners in Ireland was read a second time; and the standing orders being suspended, the committee was negatived, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

SALE OF BEER.

On the motion of the Earl of HARROWBY, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the operation of the Acts for the sale of beer.

After a short conversation between the Earl of ABERDEEN and the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, relative to the production of papers on the subject of the French expedition to Civita Vecchia, which papers the Marquis of LANSDOWNE promised to lay on the table on Monday next, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

CANADA.

The adjourned debate on the subject of the bill passed by the Canadian Legislature for the compensation of persons who sustained losses in the rebellion of 1837-38, was resumed.

After a lengthened discussion, in which the Marquis of GRANBY and Mr. DISRAELI supported, and Mr. LABOUCHERE and Sir R. PEEL combated, Mr. Herries motion for an address to her Majesty praying her to withhold her Royal assent from the act of the Canadian Legislature for indemnifying the persons whose property was destroyed in the rebellion of 1837-8, until her Majesty had received satisfactory assurance that no persons should participate in the indemnity who had been engaged in the rebellion.

The House divided, rejecting Mr. Herries motion by a majority of 291 to 150. Adjourned at two o'clock.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—A most extraordinary meeting of the Eastern Counties shareholders was held at the London Tavern yesterday (Friday). Mr. Anderson in the chair, when two or three lists of gentlemen to act as new directors were proposed; and, after a long discussion, the whole of them were negatived, and the meeting abruptly dissolved—thereby leaving the old directors (with Mr. Waddington as chairman) in office. Mr. Helps was afterwards voted to the chair; and, after some curious and noisy proceedings, Mr. Packe was said to be elected a director, and the meeting adjourned for a fortnight. In the course of the meeting, Mr. Meek, at considerable length, replied to the statements made by Mr. Hudson in the House of Commons, denying them *in toto*, and quoting documentary evidence in support of his denials.

DEATH OF MADAME CATALANI.—We regret to announce the death of the once brilliant star of the musical world, Madame Catalani, whose arrival in Paris we stated a few days since. Madame Catalani's death was from the reigning epidemic, after an illness of only twenty-four hours. The deceased was seventy years of age.—*Galignani.*

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM-TUG ON THE RIVER.—On Thursday morning, shortly before eight o'clock, the inhabitants of the Tower and Billingsgate ward were thrown into a state of considerable alarm and excitement, in consequence of a fearful explosion that occurred on board the steam-tug St. Michael, belonging to Mr. Edward Barker, of Battle-bridge, whereby the vessel was very much shattered, and several persons at work on her were severely scalded and otherwise injured. The vessel went down about mid stream, and the navigation of the Pool was considerably interrupted.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Our latest accounts from Paris represent that city as completely restored to tranquillity. The law declaring Paris and its environs in a state of siege has been passed in the Assembly by a majority of 324 to 82.

A great many arrests have been made, among them are Felix Pyat, Etienne Arago, Colonel Guinand, Colonel Forestier, Suchet, Deville, Maingé, Fargin, Fayolle, Boch, Dumol, and Pilhes. It is also said that M. Ledru Rollin is in custody; but this report is doubtful, for other accounts state that he left Paris in disguise, and was afterwards seen at Versailles. Serjeants Boichot and Rattier have fled. The artillery of the National Guard, of which Guinand was the colonel, has been dissolved. These men have been long known to entertain the most violent Socialist opinions.

The Montagnards, having issued from their council in the Conservatoire des Arts, Rue St. Martin, on Wednesday afternoon, a proclamation to this effect:—"The Constitution has been violated; the people have risen; each man is at his post; the cry is now 'To arms!'" and the document having been signed by Ledru Rollin, Victor Considérant, Serjeants Rattier and Boichot, and a great number of others of the same party, application has been made to the Assembly by the Procureur-General, through the President, M. Dupin, for permission to prosecute the first four named individuals, for that incendiary proclamation, exciting the people to revolt.

In addition to the details already given of the disturbances on Wednesday, it should be stated some attempts had been made by the mob on the Boulevard to construct barricades of the chairs and tables taken from the *cafés*, but they were very contemptible erections compared with those of a former day, and were soon demolished. The respectable portion of the population took no part in the demonstration.

ITALY.

Advices have been received from Rome to the 9th. At that date the French troops were masters of all the positions taken by them on the 3rd, and part of which had been retaken by the Romans. The fighting lasted three days; and the loss of life on both sides is considerable.

Gen. Odouinot has decided on getting possession of Fort St. Angelo; the works are already advanced to within 600 yards of the fort.

The French suffered much from the intense heat, which had brought on violent dysentery.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REDUCING THE RENTS AND IMPROVING THE LAND.—The Earl of Pembroke has, in the most handsome manner, returned ten per cent. to his numerous tenants in Wiltshire, on the settlement of their rents to Michaelmas, 1848, where the condition of the farms, the rate of wages paid to the labourers, and the rents, justify the allowance; and he has intimated his intention to make abatements of fifteen per cent. in 1849; but he has stipulated that the amount of the returns shall be expended in manure, draining, or other improvements on the farms. His Lordship has also expressed his willingness to adopt a "tenant-right" suited to the estates and the custom of the country, and to grant leases in such instances where the capital and skill of the tenant require them. His Lordship has, moreover, requested his agent to consider the propriety of basing the future rents of the estates upon the average annual value of the produce of the respective farms, so that, whether high or low prices prevail, the rents would be adjusted to the circumstances of the times. The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., has also declared his intention to adopt the same liberal arrangements.

THE RELAY SYSTEM.—There is every likelihood that the question of the legality of working by relays in factories will be speedily set at rest, by a decision of one of the supreme courts. Mr. R. B. B. Cobbett, solicitor, of Manchester, early in the week received the requisite instructions from Leonard Horner, Esq., the Factory Inspector, to prepare a case, nominally at the instance of the Attorney-General, and it is expected that this case will be immediately brought before the Court of Queen's Bench for adjudication.

STRANGE WEATHER.—On Sunday evening last a fall of snow took place at Littleborough, about fourteen miles from Manchester, which lasted from five o'clock till seven. On Monday some cobs of hay, which had been newly made, were seen in a field capped with snow. On Tuesday night the temperature was exceedingly low, and yesterday morning the hedges were covered with hoar frost in the neighbourhood of Manchester.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—On Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, Thomas Nicholson, Esq., contractor for the Marsden Tunnel on the Huddersfield and Manchester Railway, and a party of engineers and subordinates employed in the undertaking, were passing through the tunnel on a wagon drawn by a horse, proceeding at a pretty quick pace, and when within about eight hundred yards from the Marsden end, they were horrified to perceive that Mr. Ridler's large engine was proceeding up the tunnel towards them at a rapid rate, and had got within about forty yards of them. The horse, as if by instinct, made a sudden spring off the engine track to the tunnel side, and fortunately its gearings broke, thus disengaging it from the wagon. Each of those in the wagon, in the dark, and at the peril of their lives, jumped from the vehicle, and crunched themselves under the springing of the masonry. As may be imagined, this was only the work of a very few moments, as they had no sooner got into their hiding-places than the engine came in contact with the wagon, driving it back with fearful velocity more than forty yards. It is necessary to state that there is but one line of rail in this tunnel. Very fortunately no further accident of a serious nature happened, and the party walked out of the tunnel with no very pleasing reminiscence of the danger they had so recently encountered.

ALARMING OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA NEAR MANCHESTER.—The *Manchester Courier* states that an alarming outbreak of Asiatic cholera has taken place amongst the navigators at Woodhead, on the line of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, situated about sixteen miles from Manchester. Up to Tuesday evening there had been nineteen cases, of which nine had been fatal. The ravages of this fearful malady have been confined chiefly to excavators employed in the construction of a second tunnel at Woodhead, for the purposes of the before-mentioned railway. The authorities are taking every precaution to guard against the possible spread of the disease in Manchester or Salford. Within the last few days several cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred in Stalybridge, in two of which the patients, both females, notwithstanding medical aid, sank rapidly and died in a few hours.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, JUNE, 1849.—Arrangements have been made for forwarding between this country and Hamburg, in the closed mails transmitted daily (Sundays excepted) by way of Belgium and Prussia, newspapers, prices current, and commercial lists, when such publications are specially addressed to be sent by that route. Newspapers and stamped prices current and commercial lists, forwarded in these closed mails, will not be liable to any charge in this country, on despatch, but those unstamped prices current and commercial lists which are allowed to circulate in the United Kingdom will be chargeable with a postage of one penny each, payable in advance when addressed to Hamburg, and payable on delivery when brought from Hamburg.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

GRAND BANQUET AT MERCHANT TAILORS' HALL.

According to ancient custom, Monday last being the anniversary of the Festival of St. Barnabas, the Master, Wardens, and Fraternity of the Guild of Merchant Tailors of the City of London, gave a magnificent banquet and entertainment, in their hall, in Threadneedle-street. From the period of the foundation of the society, or Guild, the Feast of St. Barnabas has been charter day, and with it come annually the examination of the boys in course of education in the school, of which the guild are the trustees, and the selection of those who are eligible by their scholastic attainments to succeed to any of the many scholarships to which the society have the presentation at St. John's College, Oxford. This anniversary, however, was rendered the more distinguished inasmuch as it was honoured by the august presence of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, for the first time since his admission and inauguration into the art and mystery of a merchant tailor, and with it to the citizenship of the first city in the world. This circumstance invested the festivities of the day with unusual attractions, and accordingly the galleries presented an array of beauty and fashion. The spacious hall itself was arranged to the best advantage and with excellent taste. The banquet was served at seven o'clock.

The Master of the Merchant Tailors' Company (W. Waugh, Esq.) occupied the chair, having on his right hand his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and upon his left his Royal Highness Prince George.

On the right of the Prince Consort sat the Duke of Wellington (honorary member of the company), the Rev. Dr. Wynter (President of St. John's College, Oxford), the two Senior Fellows of St. John's College, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis of Salisbury, &c.

On the left of his Royal Highness Prince George sat his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Viscount Hardinge (honorary member of the company), Sir George Pollock (honorary member of the company), the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Londonderry, &c. Covers were laid for 180.

At the conclusion of the banquet the loving cup was passed round. The usual loyal toasts having been honoured, "The health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Citizen and Merchant Tailor," was given.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on rising to acknowledge the compliment, was received with enthusiastic manifestations of welcome, in which the fair sex present took a prominent part. His Royal Highness spoke in the following terms:—"I thank you very sincerely for this expression of kindness and cordiality towards me. Although I have on former occasions had the happiness to meet you in this room, it has always been when it has been devoted to some charitable object. I have witnessed with delight the readiness with which this society, like the other great corporations of the City of London, open the doors of their magnificent halls to the call of charity. (Cheers.) To-day, however, I am for the first time among my brother freemen. (Loud cheers.) I am here fulfilling a promise I made at the time you first received me into your body; and I beg you will not measure by the tardiness of my appearing in that character the value I attach to the honour you have conferred upon me. (Cheers.) I well remember when I first came of age, and when the companies of the Goldsmiths and the Fishmongers offered me their freedom; I felt compelled to decline those honours, in consequence of having been informed, as I was aware by historical traditions, that they represented two opposite political parties. Under such circumstances I was only allowed the choice of one of those two companies. In consequence I looked to the Sovereign to whom I had become united, and to whom I had devoted my whole existence, and I felt that I belonged only to the nation at large. (Loud and long-continued cheering.) Free from the trammels of office, and the responsibilities of party, I remember well how much pleased I was when these two great companies, waving the provisions of some of their statutes, finally agreed to receive me as a member, and I am still more pleased to find myself, in addition to those honours, now associated with the company in which I now find myself. (Great cheering.) Anybody may, indeed, be proud to find himself enrolled as a member of a corporation such as this, which can boast of universal beneficence and usefulness during a period of nearly four centuries—still holding the same honourable position in the estimation of the country that it did at the time of its original formation. Although the progress of civilisation and wealth has vastly raised the community, it has been exemplified how in this happy country it has been rendered possible to embrace the general progress of mankind with due reference to the forms and institutions founded by the wisdom of their forefathers. (Hear.) Let them hope, therefore, that this company may continue its charitable functions, and remain equally an object of respect with our children and our children's children. I beg to propose 'Prosperity to the Merchant Tailors' Company.' His Royal Highness resumed his chair amidst general and vehement cheers, and the Royal toast received the fullest honours.

The Master, in proposing the toast "Prosperity to St. John's College, Oxford, and the healths of the President and Senior Fellows thereof," observed that with that College the Company of Merchant Tailors was closely connected, by the foundations therein established by Sir Thomas White, an ancient citizen and merchant tailor of the city of London. This being St. Barnabas' Day, the Court, the President, and two of the Senior Fellows of St. John's had been engaged in the examination of the boys in the course of education in the Company's school, and it was with great gratification he (the Master) was enabled to state that these learned examiners had reported the high satisfaction they had experienced from the progress made by the "lads" since last year. Two vacancies in the scholarships at St. John's, Oxford, had to-day been filled up by the election of two boys, who would now proceed to pursue their scholastic course at the University.

At the close of the proceedings the Master conducted the Prince Consort and the other Royal and illustrious guests to the drawingroom, in which the ladies had already assembled. After a brief stay, the Prince, attended by his suite, left shortly before eleven o'clock, and soon afterwards the whole company separated.

PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSES.

The foundation-stone of this institution was laid on Monday by Lord Mahon, at Wood-green, Tottenham.

On the ground was a spacious marquee, in which a large number of persons found ample accommodation.

An appropriate hymn (written by a member of the committee) having been sung by the Sunday-school children in attendance, and by the company,

Mr. Dinkin (the secretary) read an address of the committee, in which the claims of those who may, by misfortune or old age, become fit objects for the almshouses, were set forth.

After the delivery of the address, Lord Mahon proceeded to lay the first stone, with the usual formalities. On the stone was the following inscription:—"Printers' Almshouses. This first stone was laid by Philip Henry Lord Viscount Mahon, M.P., on Monday, June 11, 1849." The names of the treasurer, trustees, the secretary, and the architect were inscribed upon the stone.

In the evening "a friendly soiree" was held at the London Tavern. Between 200 and 300 ladies and gentlemen were present at it. Mr. R. Taylor presided.

A subscription amounting to between £300 and £400 was announced. In the list were 10 guineas from Lord Mahon and 40 guineas from Messrs. Clowes and Co. (making their donation £100).

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The annual distribution of the prizes awarded by this Society took place on Thursday, at the Society's house, John-street, Adelphi. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the President of the Society, took the chair at twelve o'clock, and was received with loud cheers, which having subsided, the Prince rose and addressed the meeting as follows:—"Ladies and gentlemen, I can assure you that I much regretted that last year I was unavoidably prevented from fulfilling the duties of president of this society, by acting as chairman on an occasion similar to the present; but though I was then absent, let me assure you I have not at all withdrawn my support to this society, but have given much of my attention to its interests. (Cheers.) I am now glad to have an opportunity this day of fulfilling my duty, and I have no doubt that when the secretary reads the report, you will learn that the society has made reasonable progress since you were last assembled on a similar occasion. Though slow, that progress you will find has been most satisfactory; and I feel assured that the distribution of prizes which is about to take place will conduce to the advancement of the various branches of the art manufactures, for the encouragement of which the society was originally formed. (Applause.) I have myself been induced this year to offer, on my own account, two medals, to be contended for by essays on two subjects, which, though very different in themselves, still are eligible as matters interesting to this society, and to which public attention ought to be drawn. (Loud cheers.) The first medal offered was for a work on the subject of the best cement to unite glass. The substitution of glass for metals in various portions of domestic abodes is a matter of great importance, both as regards cleanliness and the consequent promotion of the maintenance of public health. This substitution of glass for metals has hitherto been much prevented by the want of a cement by which glass may be made to unite. I am sorry to say it has not yet been found possible to produce a cement which would effect the results desired in this respect; and, for want of competition, the medal I have had the pleasure to offer has not been this year awarded. The next subject for which I have had the honour to offer the prize of a gold medal is one of national importance—it was intended to promote the introduction of an improved system in the cultivation of the sugar cane, and the manufacture of sugar. (Cheers.) The late distress in the West India Colonies has attracted, most properly, considerable public attention, and an inquiry has been directed to ascertain whether improvements could not be made in the cultivation of the sugar cane, the production of its liquor, and the manufacture of molasses. On these subjects several valuable essays and suggestions had been sent in to the council of this society, and to one of them the gold medal offered has been awarded. It must be most gratifying to the meeting to see her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies present on this occasion, thereby showing the importance which her Majesty's Government attaches to the question of the improved cultivation of sugar in the colonies. (Applause.) All the essays and papers sent in show the existence of a difference of opinion with respect to the process of manufacture to be pursued, but all agree upon one point, and that is an expression of regret that the production of the article of sugar in the colonies should be deprived of that which constitutes the main principle of the success which has raised the various manufactures of the country to such a pitch of prosperity—I mean a proper system of division of labour. In the colonies the landed proprietor is not only the cultivator of the soil, but he is his own farmer, his own manufacturer, his own distiller, and his own merchant. Now, the production of the article of sugar, under such circumstances, is placed in the same position as the landed proprietors in this country would be if they were their own millers, bakers, farmers, and merchants in respect to the commodity they produced for consumption at home. (Loud cheers.) I will not detain you further, but now call upon the secretary to

proceed with the business of the day by reading the report." (Cheers.)—The secretary, Mr. Scott Russell, then read the report, which stated that since the last meeting the number of members had nearly doubled, and that the revenue had increased from £800 to £1600; and, at the close of the secretary's address, the several prizes were presented by his Royal Highness the President, and the proceedings terminated.

DRURY-LANE THEATRICAL FUND.—The anniversary festival in aid of this fund was held on Monday at the Freemasons' Tavern. In the absence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who was unable to attend, the Duke of Beaufort took the chair. About 180 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Sterndale Bennett, assisted by a number of vocalists of reputation, among whom were Herr Ruman Muller, Mr. Leffler, Mr. Charles Abraham, Mr. G. Genge, Miss Eliza Nelson, &c. —Mr. Harley, the treasurer, in making his annual report, stated that the annual income derived from the various property belonging to the "fund" amounts to £1353 10s., to which is to be added the also yearly sum of £195 10s. 2d., received from 36 subscribing members, making a sum total of £1549 0s. 2d. To 15 annuitants, varying in age from 50 to 90, the yearly sum of £274 9s. was paid, making their average income £65; leaving an overplus of £574 11s. 2d. to meet incidental charges, which, with the strictest economy, exceed £150 annually, and to relieve non-subscribers. Whatever balance remained after these deductions was added to the capital, in order to provide for additional claims constantly occurring, from subscribers being compelled to avail themselves of this fund. It was feared that shortly six more annuitants would come upon the fund, creating thus a further yearly demand upon it of £476. The total amount of subscriptions announced during the evening was about £600, including a donation from her Majesty of £50.

A public meeting was held on Monday evening, in Exeter Hall, in support of the motion to be brought forward on the following day, in the House of Commons, by Mr. Cobden, for the adoption of international arbitration as a substitute for war. There was a very crowded attendance, including a number of ladies, the great hall being completely filled. Amongst the gentlemen on the platform were Mr. Hindley, M.P.; Mr. Bright, M.P.; Mr. Kershaw, M.P.; Mr. Ellis, M.P.; Mr. G. Thompson, M.P.; Mr. J. Sturge; L. Heyworth, Esq., M.P.; J. Brotherton, Esq., M.P.; S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P.; W. Ewart, Esq., M.P.; Mr. Reynolds, M.P.; Mr. Williams, Esq., M.P.; Rev. Messrs. J. Dorsey, Burns, Barftt, Stokes, Richard, J. Ainsley, E. Burritt, &c. The secretary read the following report:—"The Peace Congress Committee have much pleasure in laying before this meeting the following brief summary of its proceedings. Acting upon the spirit of the resolutions adopted at the Brussels Congress, the committee have instituted a series of operations to bring under the notice of the people and Government of this country some practical substitutes for the war system. The cordial support and sympathy of Mr. Cobden having been secured to this movement, he was requested to submit to Parliament a motion recommending the formation of international treaties of arbitration, by which disputed questions between Governments should be settled without any appeal to arms. This motion he will bring forward in the House of Commons to-morrow night. More than 150 public meetings have been held in various parts of the country, comprising nearly all the principal towns in England and Scotland, for the purpose of sustaining Mr. Cobden, by a strong expression of public sentiment in favour of the contemplated measure, and upwards of one thousand petitions have been sent up in its support. At the following meetings the chair was taken by the respective mayors of the towns: Leeds, Halifax, Huddersfield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Worcester, Leicester, Nottingham, Wakefield, Bradford, Doncaster, Southampton, Bridport, and Falmouth. Petitions from the town-councils of Edinburgh, Liverpool, and Leeds have also been presented. A resolution was adopted at the conference of the friends of peace (held in the Hall of Commerce last October), to raise a special fund of £5000 to carry on the operations of the peace congress committee during the year. This resolution has been liberally met by contributions, amounting up to the present time to about £3500. Arrangements are now in progress for holding a congress of the friends of peace in Paris in the month of August. A committee of organisation, comprising several of the most eminent and influential men in France, will superintend the arrangements for this assembly, at which it is expected that numerous delegations will represent various European countries, and the United States of America." Several speeches, by Mr. Bright and others, were delivered in support of the movement, and resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting having been passed, a petition to Parliament founded upon them was agreed to.

THE ETON FESTIVAL.—The anniversary festival of the noblemen and gentlemen educated at Eton College was held on Wednesday night at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. The Earl of Ellenborough filled the chair; and was supported right and left by the Provost of Eton and the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, Head Master of the College. Among the other guests present, were the Earl of Falmouth, the Earl Nelson, Viscount Fielding, the Vice-Chancellor of England, &c. The Chairman, in giving the toast of the evening, said, "And now, gentlemen, really do charge your glasses, for your next toast is your great toast; that is, 'Floreat Etona.' (Cheers.) I do not presume to say anything in favour of that toast—it appeals at once to your memories, your hearts, and your feeling. (Cheers.) I trust that Eton will ever contribute, as hitherto she has contributed, to every profession in this country some of its most distinguished ornaments—men who have owed their distinction not so much to the literary advantages they have enjoyed there, as to that gentleman-like spirit, to those principles of honour, which at all times govern Etonians. (Cheers.) I give you, therefore, 'Floreat Etona.' The toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. The festival passed off with great éclat.

THE WESTMINSTER ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary festival of the gentlemen educated at Westminster School took place on Wednesday evening at the Thatched House Tavern. The Right Honourable Sir George Rose, Master in Chancery, presided, and was supported, among others, by Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, Sir E. C. Glynn, Col. Mure, M.P., Rev. Dr. Williamson, Rev. H. G. Liddell, head master of the school, &c. About sixty guests sat down. The usual loyal toasts were followed by "Success to Public Education," "Prosperity to Westminster School," &c. The meeting broke up early.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FETE.—On Saturday last, the second of these brilliant *fêtes* was held in the Gardens of the Society, at Chiswick. The extreme fineness of the weather attracted a more than ordinary gay and fashionable company. It was said that upwards of ten thousand persons visited the gardens during the day. In other respects the exhibition was an excellent one, and it went off with great éclat. The flowers seemed more exquisite than ever, and they certainly appeared more numerous. The bands of the Coldstream Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, and the 1st Life Guards played during the day. Among the vast number of distinguished persons who visited the gardens were the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Zeland, the Earl of Carlisle, Earl Beauchamp, Earl of Orkney, Earl of Liverpool, Lord Wharnccliffe, Lord Portman, Sir Philip Egerton, &c.

SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—On Tuesday, a "miscellaneous flower show" was exhibited by this society at the Surrey Zoological Gardens. The exhibition was upon a small scale, but the flowers were of the highest order of cultivation, and there were many specimens well worthy of being classed amongst those displayed in the Chiswick Gardens on Saturday. The heaths and pelargoniums were greatly admired, and the orchideous plants were also conspicuous both for elegance of form and beauty of colour. Amongst the Cape heaths was a magnificent specimen called the "Erica Cavendishiana," grown by the Messrs. Fairbairns, at Clapham. This flower was one of the most beautiful productions in the exhibition, and it would be difficult to conceive the possibility of cultivating the heath to greater perfection. The floricultural display was, on the whole, of a very satisfactory character, and numerous prizes were awarded to the most successful exhibitors. The gardens were well attended; and the combination of wild beasts, flowers, and instrumental music, and the "Storming of Badajoz," must have been quite sufficient to satisfy the most greedy of the visitors.

FIRE IN THE KINGSLAND-ROAD.—On Tuesday morning, shortly before two o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises belonging to Messrs. J. and E. Longhurst, sheet zinc manufacturers, 154, Kingsland-road. The premises were of great extent, and at the time of the disaster were stored with goods of considerable value. As soon as possible, the firemen set their engines to work, and continued until half-past four o'clock, when they at length got the fire under, but not until Messrs. Longhurst's premises and their valuable contents were destroyed. The roof of the Mail-Coach tavern adjoining was also damaged. The origin of the fire is not accounted for.

THE CHOLERA AT WOOLWICH.—We regret to state that the cholera has again broken out on board the convict hospital ship *Unity*, at Woolwich. On Wednesday Mr. C. J. Carter held three inquests at the Salutation Tavern, Woolwich, on the bodies of John Fullilove, John Williams, and James Rawlinson, three invalid prisoners confined in that vessel. The deceased were infirm men, sent to the hospital for medical treatment. The evidence showed that death arose in one case from diarrhoea, in another from English cholera, and in the third from Asiatic cholera, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY LAST, JUNE 9.—The present return of 971 deaths exhibits an increase of nearly 80 on each of the two preceding weeks, and also a small increase of 3 on the average of five springs. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs continues to decrease; for the numbers in this class, in the last three weeks, were successively 139, 127, and 102, while the average is 131. The increase is principally in the zymotic or epidemic class of diseases; for whereas the average is 193, the deaths in this group, in the same three weeks, were successively 233, 209, and 251. The deaths in the last week from diarrhoea and dysentery were 25, or 11 above the average, but are not more numerous than in the same week of 1848; those from cholera, in two preceding weeks, were respectively 5 and 9, but in last week were 22; though the weekly average in former years was only one. Hooping-cough shows an increase on the average of 22, the number in this return being 58. The deaths from scarlatina were 40, or 5 more than the average; those from typhus 29, or 4 less than the average. In the West London Workhouse, a man of 36 years died of "low fever, accompanied with diarrhoea, apparently produced by extreme destitution." Another man, of the same age, died of "delirium tremens, brought on by excessive drinking." In University College Hospital, the death of a Jewler, 29 years of age, occurred, according to the return, from "tremendous pericarditis, caused by passing an iron sword down the oesophagus, and thence to the pericardium." Inquests were held on the above three cases. The births during the week numbered 1391.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Sunday and Wednesday; the mean reading of the week was 29.908. The temperature was high in the early part of the week, especially on Tuesday, when the mean was 68.6 deg., and higher than the average of the same day in seven previous years by 9.1 deg. The mean of the week was 59.7 deg.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.

ALL hopes of accommodation between the Commander-in-Chief of the French troops, General Oudinot, and the Republican authorities in Rome, having been dissipated by the withdrawal of M. Lesseps, the French diplomatic agent, and the refusal of General Oudinot on the ground of its being contrary to his orders to ratify a convention which M. Lesseps had entered into with the Triumvirs, in which the protection of the Roman territory from foreign troops by the French was guaranteed, while the latter should, at the same time, be refused admittance within the walls of the "Eternal City," General Oudinot, on the morning of the 3rd inst., attacked all the positions outside the gates of San Pancrazia, Angelica, and Cavallieri, and carried them after an obstinate resistance. These positions were necessary for the protection of his trenches and regular approaches towards the city, and their capture was but the preliminary step to ulterior proceedings.

From the General's despatches to his Government we gather the details of the assault.

The attack commenced at three o'clock in the morning, when the Villa Pamfili, the church of San Pancrazia, the Villas Corsini and Valentini were successively taken. The Villa Pamfili was defended by numerous barricades and 2000 men. More than 200 prisoners, including 10 officers, were taken by the French before five o'clock the same morning: three standards and 200,000 cartridges were also captured. The church San Pancrazia was taken at seven o'clock A.M., and the Palace Corsini at 10 o'clock, and at the same hour the Villa Valentini. The Romans set fire to these positions with their mortars, but the French had to abandon them, but they were immediately retaken. Garibaldi tried to turn the left of the French position, but failed. On the night of the 3rd the Romans attempted a sortie, but were driven back. In the taking of these important positions the French had 165 men wounded, of whom seven were officers. The amount of killed is not stated.

The loss of the Romans is stated at 800 killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners.

The following proclamation was published at Rome on the 3d, by the Triumvirate:

"Romans!—To the crime of attacking a friendly Republic with troops led on under a Republican banner, General Oudinot adds the infamy of treachery. He violates the written promise we have in our hands, not to attack us before Monday. Arise, Romans! to the walls, to the gates, to the barricades! Let us prove to the enemy that Rome cannot be conquered even by treachery. Let the eternal city rise to a man with the energy of one common thought! Let every man fight! let every man have faith in victory! let every man remember our ancestors and be great! Let right triumph, and let eternal shame attend the ally of Austria! Viva la Republica!"

"Rome, from the residence of the Triumvirs, June 3."

The instructions given on the same day by the new Minister of the Interior were, that all the bells of the city were to be silent; but at the first stroke of the bell of the Capitol all the others were to respond to it by sounding the alarm. This would denote that the enemy was near at hand. Then the most Holy Sacrament was to be exposed in all the churches and monasteries, and the aid of the Redeemer was to be implored in favour of the holiest of causes, that which He himself had sanctified; and prayers to be addressed to Him, that He might enlighten those who were spreading discord among their brethren.

From a letter in the *Débats* we take the following details of what occurred during the combat. Immediately on the first occupation by the French of the Villa Pamfili, "the Romans had retired within the walls of the town; but from thence they began firing with red-hot balls upon the five companies that defended it. The Casino and surrounding edifices were soon on fire. Our soldiers, now completely exposed like so many targets to the shots of the enemy, were forced to retreat. At the first sign of the retrograde movement, the gate San Pancrazio opened, and the Romans advanced full speed. The villa fell again into their hands. They could not be left masters of it. This position was the last to be occupied before opening the fire upon the city itself: the 22d and 66th regiments



THE OLD WALLS OF ROME, SHOWING THE SQUARE TOWERS, FROM THE OUTSIDE, NEAR THE NEAPOLITAN GATE.

of the line were marched against it. All the roads leading to it are flanked by two walls, and follow a strangely winding course. These walls had been pierced with loop-holes. The struggle was furious on either side: on ours it was brilliant and energetic. The 25th Light Infantry received orders to support the 66th. This regiment, which has been newly created, received its baptism. It could only advance in half sections; all the companies disputed the honour of marching first. Colonel Ripert drew his sword; Lieutenant-Colonel Carondelet took the musket of a wounded man. The battle was passed in double quick time. The regiment reached the plateau, and took it at the point of the bayonet. This operation concluded the day, and restored this important position to us. During the night the siege batteries were placed."

In the operations on the 4th, it is stated by the Genoese papers that the loss of the Romans amounted to 500 men *hors de combat*, while that of the French was greater. The loss of the Romans in officers was considerable: Garibaldi lost his Chief of the Staff, Daverio; Massina, Major of Cavalry; Major Ramorino, Captain Marochetti, and two officers more were killed. The legions Garibaldi and Manara had suffered most.

The latest authentic accounts from the scene of operations is conveyed in the following telegraphic despatches from General Oudinot to the French Government:—

"Head-quarters, Villa Santucci, June 5, 7 P.M.
"The opening of the trenches took place this evening at six o'clock. At five in the morning two besieging batteries opened their fire. The enemy, oc-

cupied by a serious diversion which I had ordered on the side of the Villas Corsini and Valentini, did not fire a single shot on our workmen. During the day their fire on this side was well kept up, but without causing us any loss. The 33rd regiment of the line, which landed three days since, arrived here yesterday, and immediately took part in the service. The Pons Mole is entirely re-established, and carriages can pass over it. In the mines 300 lb. weight of gunpowder was found prepared to blow it up."

"June 6, 3 30 A.M."

"The night has passed tranquilly. The works at the trenches are carried on with activity. Last night new batteries were constructed. Unceasing exertions are being made to consolidate the defence of San Pancrazia and the Villas Corsini and Valentini."

General Oudinot could have taken the city by storm, but he shrinks from devastating the capital of the Christian world."

The advance of the Austrians within the Papal territory is slow. Ancona still holds out against them. The Austrian fleet that blockaded it has put to sea again. On the Tuscan side the Austrians have occupied Terni and Viterbo.

From the other parts of Italy there is no news of interest. Venice still holds out against the Austrians."

AUSTRIAN ESPIONAGE.—A Hungarian apothecary of Vienna was lately found guilty of concealing arms, and having in his possession a likeness of Kossuth, decorated with flowers; underneath or behind which Jellachich was represented hanging by a tricoloured rope. Such an accumulation of crime was judged treasonable, and the man was sentenced to share the fate he had desired for Jellachich; but, in consideration that he had been betrayed to the authorities by a friend, merely to satisfy an old grudge, the sentence of death is commuted to eight years' hard labour in irons. The man is father of four young children.

LAND WATER-SPOUTS.—During the late heavy weather, the neighbouring counties were visited by several of these phenomena, attended, in some instances, with very serious damage to property. One which visited the city of Wells, in Somersetshire, is thus described:—Between one and two o'clock, P.M., the people of Wells were not a little alarmed by a mass of water flowing through the streets, and insinuating itself into their dwellings. An immense body of water, fourteen or fifteen inches in depth, flowed down the lanes and avenues leading from Mendip—and all this time without apparent cause for such a flood. There had, certainly, been a smart shower, but not at all sufficient to produce it. After the water had somewhat subsided, another body deluged the streets; but at length it inquired what injury had been done, and how the phenomenon was caused. On the road leading to Bristol the road-stones, sand, and rubbish were piled up knee-deep; immense ruts were ploughed, and it was with difficulty that horses and vehicles could pass. In the low lands several lambs were drowned; and at the sides of the hills whole gardens, with potatoes and other vegetables, were washed away. It appears that the overflow was caused by a water-spout, which was seen by some farm-labourers to descend first on Pown-hill, and traverse the Mendip district for some miles. The appearance was a dense black cloud, which suddenly descended, and formed a circular column, whirling round with immense rapidity. The water had a disagreeable, brackish taste. About the same time a water-spout fell on Breton-hill, Worcestershire, and rushed down upon Kemerton, destroying much property on its route. At Kemerton Priory, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Bellairs the gardens were terribly damaged, flower-beds swept away, and even the soil removed. The furniture was washed out of the drawingroom windows. Half the houses in the village of Kemerton were flooded, and all the stone walls in its course from the hill were carried away. By marks on the trees it appears that the torrent must have been 16 feet deep. The railway in the neighbourhood was so deeply flooded as to delay the express train, by extinguishing the fire of the engine.—*Cheltenham Express*.

The King of Prussia has conferred on Field-Marshal Radetzky the order of the Black Eagle in brilliants, and that of the Red Eagle of the first class.



GENERAL OUDINOT AND STAFF.

F I N E A R T S .



"ROMAN COUNTRY GIRL."—FROM A PAINTING BY RIEDEL.

Fair maid of Italia,
How lovely art thou!
Erect is thy bearing,
Serene is thy brow.
Yet deep in thy bosom
A mystery lies,
And Etnas of passion
Look forth at thine eyes.

We gaze on thy beauty,
And deem at its shrine
The soul of thy country
Is mirror'd in thine.
That such as thou standest,
The image might be
Of Rome in her beauty,
Sad, earnest, and free.

If such be thy peasants,
Oh, heart-stricken Rome,
From children unborn
Will deliverance come.
If such be thy maidens,
Look up through thy tears,
And trust, O Italia,
The birth of the years.

Thy foes may oppress thee,
Thy friends may betray,
And both may be banded
To spoil and to slay;
And long thou may'st suffer
In darkness and doubt,
For errors committed
Within and without;

But sooner or later
The day-star will rise,
To shine through the tempests
That darken thy skies.
The sons of these mothers
Shall struggle again:
Learn wisdom—Italia,
Nor struggle in vain. † † †

ROYAL EAST INDIA COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.

A PUBLIC examination was held at the East India Company's Military Seminary on Friday, the 8th instant, in the presence of the Chairman, Major-General Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B.; the Deputy-Chairman, Mr. John Shepherd; several members of the Hon. Court of Directors, and a large number of distinguished visitors.

Prizes were distributed agreeably to the recommendations. In presenting the prizes to Mr. T. G. Montgomery—Military Surveying, 1st Hindustani, 1st Good Conduct, and the Pollock Medal—the Chairman complimented him in the highest manner, and introduced him to Sir George Pollock, in commemoration of whose services the medal which he had just received had been struck.

Thirty-eight Gentlemen Cadets were brought forward on this occasion, of whom six were selected for the engineers, seventeen for the artillery, and fifteen for Infantry service.

The proceedings in the fortification department commenced on the arrival of the chairman at the Coldstream, after the Cadets had dined. Three light infantry bridges were already thrown across this piece of water, in addition to which a barrel bridge was formed; over this the bridge squad marched, two deep, after which a field piece was passed over. The Cadets were then, in Indian file, marched over the light bridges. A submarine charge of 20lbs. of powder was now exploded by means of the voltaic battery. The chairman next proceeded to a field redoubt, where Cadets G. Martin, Ogilvie, Murray, Fitzgerald, and Maynard, explained the best method of fortifying a house and premises; the construction of a sunken battery, a fortified tower, a double sap, and an elevated battery respectively. From the redoubt the directors and visitors went to the Sand Modelling-hall, where a beautiful model of the town, fort, and citadel of Mooltan, together with the last and successful attack of this celebrated fortress, was exhibited, constructed on the scale of one-eighth of an inch to a foot. Cadets Hughes, Donaldson, Blagrove, Ryves, and Lucas were successively called upon to explain this extremely interesting model. After this the chairman repaired to the Examination-hall, where the rest of the Cadets of the 4th term were examined. The drawings in this department were of the usually good character.

Many excellent drawings of landscapes, &c., in water-colours, were shown, several of which, from their freshness of colour and precision in execution, reflect the highest credit on the Gentlemen Cadets whose names they bear. The most prominent were those by Gentlemen Cadets L. Donaldson (to whom the first prize was awarded), E. R. Blagrove, T. Montgomery, T. E. Hughes, S. P. Græme, H. Murray, &c.; all belonging to the first class.

The lithographic specimens were, as usual, very satisfactory.

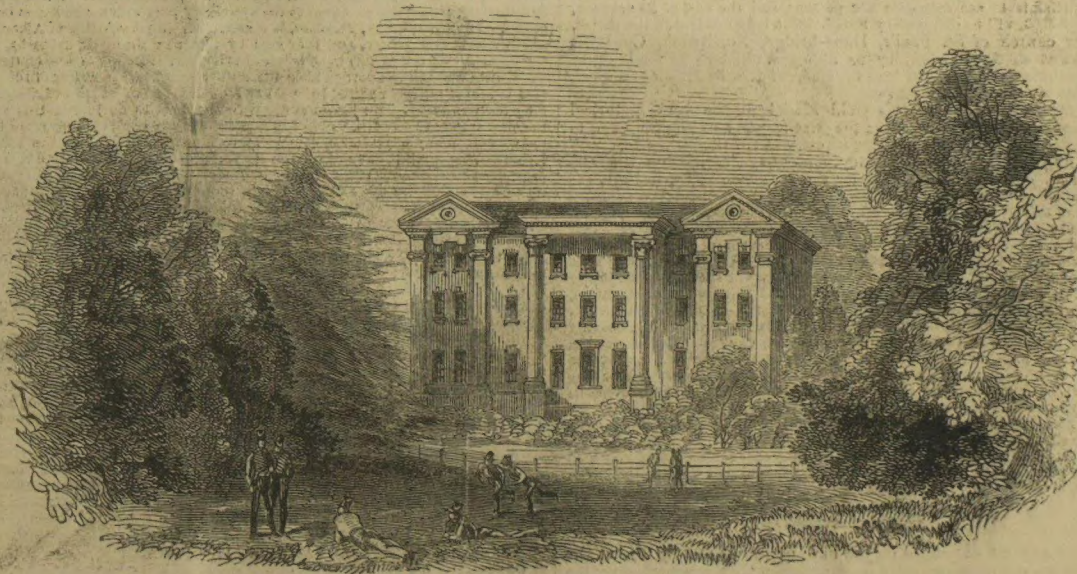
The prizes having been presented,

The Chairman rose, and addressed the Gentlemen Cadets, assuring them

his high satisfaction with the reports of the Lieutenant-Governor and of the Public Examiner, on the Cadets' conduct throughout the term just closed.

The Chairman then, in a luminous address, strongly recommended those officers who had been selected as engineers to the close study of engineering.

"This," said he, "will fit you for carrying out the designs which the Government of India entertain for the benefit of that country, by constructing works of public utility—as roads, bridges, canals, embankments, railways. The steamer by water, and the railway by land, comprise within themselves almost the whole



THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE-PLACE, NEAR CROYDON

circle of civil engineering. But let me strongly recommend to you to pay attention to structures and machinery, not only as a whole, but to every individual part, and the material and mode of its formation, exercising your minds in over-coming by anticipation all manner of engineering difficulties; for, to me, to have genius to contrive, and to execute with the means at his command, would be the test of the accomplished engineer. I knew a man who, in one of the wildest spots of Central India, built a bridge—an iron suspension-bridge—over a torrent, of 220 feet span, and 12 feet broad: a most beautiful structure, and the first suspension-bridge, I think, ever seen in India. He had no iron but what he dug in ore from the bowels of the earth; no coal to smelt, but what he cut down and charred in the forest; and no workmen but those he found in that remote region, and instructed; and yet he produced that beautiful structure. I mention this to you, gentlemen, to show you what energetic genius is capable of performing. For the honour of that distinguished corps to which you are about to belong, let me earnestly urge you to study your profession. Remember Mooltan, and forget not that high effort of scientific and practical engineering which there enabled the engineers to render such service to their country. You, gentlemen, who have been selected for the artillery, think not that yours is a less important arm of the service. You must not only know artillery duties, but you cannot be good officers of artillery without being also practically good military engineers. It is the chief object of the engineer to select and to prepare positions for your guns; but the chances of war may take them from you. Are you then to say, "I cannot construct a battery—I cannot advance an approach—I cannot cross a ditch in the face of the enemy: this is the duty of the engineer, not mine?" Then you have to acquire a knowledge of every branch of the Ordnance Department—nay, of the equipment of an army; for the arsenals and magazines which contain the munitions of war are usually placed under officers of artillery. In India we cast all our field guns, we manufacture all our gunpowder, we construct all our gun carriages; so that you will no doubt be ambitious to make yourselves acquainted with this branch of your professional duties. For the great importance of your arm of the service, witness Mooltan—a great fortress, one week setting at defiance an army of 20,000 men, formidable in its strength and its defenders; the next, its guns silenced, its defenders subdued, itself a mass of ruins. It was the artillery that did this. In the short space of a few days about 40,000 shot and shells from heavy ordnance were fired at this great siege. Witness, also, the field of Goojerat. That was mainly an artillery battle. Indeed, it was a battle which combined the use of every arm in the most beautiful order; and thus it has demonstrated, more than had ever been done before, the terrible efficiency of the Indian army. I know of no instance in modern war, except in the Indian army, in which 18-pounders were used as field-guns. You, gentlemen, who are to join the infantry branch of the service, do not imagine, because you have not been selected for the Engineers or the Artillery, that therefore you do not require to prosecute your studies; on the contrary, an accomplished infantry officer ought to possess a competent practical knowledge both of engineering and artillery."

The Chairman then stated, that, of the honoured list transmitted by Lord Gough for promotion or honours, and on whom her most gracious Majesty has bestowed, or intends bestowing, promotion or honours for their services during the last campaign, no less than 46 have been educated at Addiscombe. Obedience to the discipline of the College was then enjoined; and the self-devotion, the untiring energy, the spotless honour, and daring courage of the British officers of the army of India, were held up for imitation. "It is by commanding the confidence, by winning the affections of their men, that they have secured from the native army the same self-devotion, the same daring courage; and it is thus they have led them to incessant victory. The Indian army has been formed on the best model of the army of England. To that illustrious army the army of India is indebted, not only for an example of high military discipline, but for sharing with it the brunt of its greatest battles. With such an army as I have described, not far from 300,000 strong, and with boundless resources, where is there an enemy that can for a moment stand against us?"

The Chairman then enforced the necessity of the officers' acquaintance with the language of those they were to command; of being not only the officers but the friends of the men; of forbearance towards the natives generally. After a few words on the necessity of economy in expenditure, the Chairman added:—"Besides being good soldiers, you must be good men. The character of 'an officer and a gentleman' is by statute the character of the British army. No man who cannot stand that test can remain in it. But you have a duty to perform first of all—your duty to your Creator. Let me beseech you, my young friends, do not neglect this. Commit yourselves habitually to his protection. He will strengthen your arm in the hour of danger, and should trouble overtake you He will be your Comforter. Farewell, my young friends, may the blessing of the Almighty rest upon you."

This admirable address was received with loud cheers. The proceedings terminated with a handsome luncheon provided for the Directors and their friends in the house of the Lieutenant-Governor.

We have engraved, as illustrative of these very interesting proceedings, a view of the College at Addiscombe-place, which is situated about a mile from the town of Croydon, on the Shirley road. The mansion, which the East India Company purchased in 1809, is a brick edifice, said to have been built by Vanbrugh. It has a grand staircase and saloon, painted by Sir James Thornhill. The dining-hall is a grand room, forty-three feet square. The various out-buildings consist of the public lecture-hall and chapel, with arcade under, leading from the study court to the parade-ground, the armory, model-room, library, and fortification-hall, the class-studies, professors' rooms, Gentlemen Cadets' dormitories, and kitchen buildings. The whole of the buildings are considered ample and convenient.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

THE CAMDEN MEDAL, given annually for the best exercise in Latin hexameter verse, has been awarded to W. Owen, St. John's College. Subject:—

Coorta est
Seditio, seditioque animis ignobile vulgus.

THE PORSON PRIZE, for the best translation into Greek verse, has been adjudged to F. Kewley, of St. John's College. Subject:—Shakspeare: *Julius Caesar*, Act I, sc. 1. Mar. Wherefore rejoice

To the words
Most exalted shores of all.

THE MEMBERS' PRIZES, given annually for the encouragement of prose composition, have been adjudged as follows:—For Bachelors: 1. B. F. Westmacott, Trinity College; 2. Not adjudged. For Undergraduates: 1. E. H. Perowne, Corpus College. Subjects:—Bachelors: *Bacchus an Newtonus in philosophia felicius elaboravit, scriptis eorum inter se collatis, quærendum est.* Undergraduates: *Carl sunt parentes, car liberi, propinqui, familiares; sed omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est.*

The following gentlemen have been appointed Barnaby Lecturers:—Mr. Hutt (Calus), mathematics; Mr. Andrews (Queen's), philosophy; Mr. Woolaston (St. Peter's), rhetoric; Mr. W. Brown (St. John's), logic.

OXFORD.

PROFESSOR OF ANGLO-SAXON.—The Rev. John Earle, M.A., Fellow of Oriel, has been elected to the above Professorship. The numbers were—For Mr. Earle, 142; for Mr. Norman, 78.

Mrs. Denyer's Theological Prize, "On Original or Birth Sin," has been awarded to the Rev. Edward Walford, M.A., late Scholar of Balliol. Mr. Walford gained the prize for Latin verse in 1843, and one of Mrs. Denyer's prizes last year.

The Vice-Chancellor has announced, that, in consequence of the Enceania (or commemoration of founders and benefactors) being fixed for Thursday, the 21st inst., the congregation for granting graces and conferring degrees will be held on Friday, the 22nd, instead of the day preceding.

The Prize for the Ellerton Theological Essay has been adjudged to Stephen Edwardes, B.A., late postmaster of Merton.

NEW CHURCH AT WICKHAM BISHOPS, ESSEX.—The foundation-stone of this church was laid on Friday, the 8th instant, by the Rev. C. Leigh. The new building is to accommodate 350 persons, and the cost of its erection, estimated at £3000, will be defrayed by Miss Leigh, a lady resident in the parish.

The new church of St. Paul's, Dane-bridge, Northwich, Cheshire, was consecrated on Tuesday last, by the Bishop of Chester. It was built by private subscription, and by grants from the different Church Building Societies, and is capable of containing 600 persons.

RUGBY SCHOOL.—The Queen's Gold Medal for the best historical essay has been awarded to G. Göschen; the prize for the best English poem, to F. Oakley; and the prize for the best English essay to T. Salt.

ST. BARNABAS COLLEGE, PIMLICO.—Monday last, being the anniversary of St. Barnabas, was selected for the dedication of this college, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Marquis of Westminster on the same day two years since. The college is to consist of a church, school, and residential house for the clergy. The church is to be capable of containing about 1000 persons, the sittings entirely free; the schools are designed for 600 children—200 boys, 200 girls, and 200 infants. The residential house is to provide a home for four clergymen and twelve orphan children. The buildings of the two last have been for some time finished; the schools are in operation, and the clergy are in residence. The entire cost of the college will be about £18,000, of which £15,000 have been already raised and expended, leaving £3000 more to be provided for the completion of the church. The sermon on the occasion was preached at St. Paul's, by Archdeacon Manning; and at the conclusion of the service the assembly proceeded thence to discuss the ample provision made for the entertainment of the party. After various toasts and speeches, the greater part proceeded to the evening service at St. Paul's. A numerous and happy party afterwards partook of tea. On the following day all the children of the schools had a feast, which afforded them great delight. And thus, says a contemporary, passed over an occasion which will long be remembered with pleasure by those who enjoyed it; and the beneficial effects of which, both religious and social, it is almost impossible to over-estimate.

The total amount expended on the new buildings and fittings of the British Museum, and for ornamental sculpture, from the commencement of the re-building in 1823, up to the 31st of March, 1849, amounts, as shown by a Parliamentary return, to £666,995. The total amount of expenditure that will be required for new buildings and fittings is estimated at £36,500.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

The great attraction of the seventh Philharmonic Concert was the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven. This work, if not "expressly composed for the Society," as announced in the programme, was sold by the composer to the institution. It was first played in Vienna in 1824, conducted by Beethoven. In 1825 it was essayed at the Philharmonic Concert, and proved a complete failure. The work, however, was subsequently executed by the Società Armonica, and at the Royal Academy of Music concerts. In 1837, after a long agitation, it was revived by the Philharmonic; and it was performed on a grand scale at Drury-lane Theatre, at the concert got up by the Earl of Westmorland in aid of the funds for the erection of the Bonn monument to Beethoven. Still, this Symphony, together with the Mass in D, and the Posthumous Quartets, have been considered, and are so still, by many eminent engineers, critics, and amateurs, as out of the domain of legitimate art—wild and impracticable, as departing from the symphonic form, by the daring introduction of a choral movement. Our own opinion of this grand inspiration has never been changed: we consider it as the most wonderful specimen of Beethoven's genius; massive in its melodies, and gorgeous in its harmonies; replete with all his peculiar characteristics, of which surprise is one of the essential qualities. Monday's execution, as regards the three orchestral movements, was unexceptionable, although the cuts of the "repeats" are not justifiable. The majestic tones of the double basses in the recitative were very fine—the violin obligato passages in the adagio were delicious. Costa is entitled to every praise for what he has achieved; he accomplished more than any other conductor could possibly have done with the materials at his command, and with such scanty preparation. Of the first part of the concert, we can only record that it opened with Haydn's Symphony in C, No. 1, and terminated with Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" overture; that Mdlle. Dulcken played her somewhat hacknied *cheval de bataille*, Weber's Concert Stück; that the juvenile violinist, Mdlle. Wilhelmina Neruda, astounded the auditory by a brilliant execution of a concerto, by De Beriot; and that the vocalists were Mr. H. Phillips, who had the good taste to select Handel's noble song, "Lascia amor," and Miss Andrews, a novice of promise, with the Misses A. and M. Williams, and Mr. Lockey. The eighth and last concert will be on the 25th of June.

The third grand morning concert at the Royal Italian Opera, on Wednesday, was fully and fashionably attended. Weber's "Der Freyschütz" overture, Rossini's "William Tell" (encored), and Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" were superbly played by Costa's orchestra. The wonderfully imaginative and fantastic "Dervishes Chorus," from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," and the Prayer, without accompaniment, from Auber's "Masaniello," were finely sung by the Chorus. Grisi and Persiani were encored in the "Sull' aria" duo from Mozart's "Nozze." Miss Catherine Hayes was compelled to sing the polacca from "Linda," "O luce di quest'anima," twice, so brilliant was her vocalization; and Mario was rapturously encored in the Pasquale Serenade, "Com e gentil." Mdlle. Angeli, Mdlle. Corbali, Mdlle. Dorus Gras, Mdlle. Meric (who gave a contralto air from Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan" exquisitely), and Signor Tamburini, were the other vocal stars; apologies being made for the absence of Salvi and Reeves owing to indisposition, and Ronconi, as usual, being "non est." &c. Charles Hallé's magnificent rendering of Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Concerto in G minor was one of the great treats of this remarkably fine concert.

At the sixth meeting of the Musical Union, on Tuesday, Ernst, Hallé, Hill, Deloffre, and Piatti were the executants.

A pianist, Herr Kuhe, gave a morning concert on Monday, at the Hanover Rooms, but there was nothing in his playing to distinguish him from the herd of foreign mediocrities now in town. He was aided by Strauss's band, the Hungarian vocalists, Mdlle. Jetty de Treffz, Mdlle. Graumann, Miss Wallace, Miss Bassano, and Herr Pischek. Joachim was announced, but, being ill, Ernst played his "Elegie" and "Carnival of Venice." Sims Reeves and Schüllhoff were also advertised, but were both *hors de combat* from illness.

The eighth and last concert of the Musical Amateur Society took place on Wednesday evening, completing a very brilliant season.

On Thursday morning, Mr. G. A. Osborne, the pianist and composer, gave a concert at the Hanover Rooms. The scheme was classically and judiciously selected, without any attempt at clap-trap combinations or vulgar effects. The *beneficiaries* is a composer of elegant chamber music, and, as an executant, stands high in the rank of pianists. He played with Ernst, the poet of the violin, Beethoven's Sonata in G, and it was superbly rendered. A sextet, by Mr. Osborne, for piano, oboe, flute, horn, violoncello, and double bass, executed by Osborne, Nicholson, Fratten, Jarret, Lucas, and Howell; and a trio for piano, violin, and violoncello, by the same composer, were attractive instrumental items. The vocal portion of the programme was sustained by Miss Catherine Hayes, Mdlle. Graumann, Herr Pischek, and the Hungarian Singers, with *clat*.

Exeter Hall, on Wednesday night, was filled in every part for the twenty-sixth of the London Wednesday Concerts. An apology was made for the absence of Sims Reeves, who is indisposed. The selection from Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was well executed by Mdlle. Jetty Treffz, Miss Poole, Miss A. Williams, and Herr Pischek. The "La ci darem" duo, between Treffz and Pischek, was encored, as was the Viennese vocalist in Balfe's pretty ballad "It is not form," from the "Bondman," and in the Scotch air "Comin' thro' the rye." The solo players were Mr. W. H. Palmer, piano; Richardson, flute; and Viotti Collins, violin. Mendelssohn's "Antigone" will be given at the twenty-seventh concert, on the 27th inst.

Dr. Bexfield's performance on the new organ, built by Gray and Davison, on the German plan, for the parish church, Wandsworth, at their organ manufactory, exhibited the qualities of the instrument in the best light, and displayed Dr. Bexfield's skill as an executant most advantageously for his rising reputation. The organ has 17 stops; the manuals are to C C 8 feet, and the pedals to C C C 16 feet. The swell, which is considered very effective, extends to tenor C. Dr. Bexfield, who is a native of Boston, in Lincolnshire, and, although yet young, has gained ground rapidly in the profession, performed pieces by Handel and Bach, an extempore fugue, and a fantasia, besides a *morceau* descriptive of a storm.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—We shall notice, in our next publication, Madame Dulcken's annual morning concert, at Her Majesty's Theatre; and Julien's second concert *monstre*, at Exeter Hall.—Strauss has given two concerts this week, at the Hanover Rooms; and Mr. John Parry repeated his entertainment on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms.—The annual performance of Handel's "Messiah," in aid of the funds of the Royal Society of Musicians, will take place on Wednesday night, and the public rehearsal on Monday morning.—Herr Bohrer, the violoncellist, will give a *matinée* on Monday, at Willis's Rooms.—On Wednesday, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be given at Exeter Hall, by the singing classes of Mr. John Hullah, with Miss Lacombe, Miss Deakin, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. A. Shaw, Messrs. Lockey and Benson, and Herr Pischek, as principal singers.—On Friday, Jules Benedict, the composer and pianist, will give his annual concert. In the evening, Mendelssohn's "Athalah" will be performed at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, which will be honoured by the presence of Her Majesty and Prince Albert.—Mr. Mitchell, the lessee of the St. James's Theatre, will take his benefit on Wednesday next. Rossini's opera "Le Comte Ory" will be produced on this occasion. Mr. Mitchell has entitled himself to every support for his spirited management this season.—Mr. F. Chatterton, the harp performer, gives a morning concert this day (Saturday) at Willis's Rooms.—We regret to learn from Paris that Kalkbrenner, the pianist and composer, has died in that city, of the cholera. He was born, in 1784, at Cassel, in Germany. He was an ally of Logier in his system of tuition. He was the writer of several works.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The great feature of this week's performance has been the revival of "Il Matrimonio" of Cimarosa, for the benefit of Lablache. The cast was most powerful, combining all the first talents of the theatre who could find employment in it. Although Mdlle. Parodi's chiefest triumphs have been achieved in regal tragedy and heroic parts, she has found, in the character of the persecuted *Carolina*, music suited to her peculiar style. Giuliani, so sure-toned and so painstaking, is more than equal to the secondary part which she has once more taken. The old spinster, *Fidalgua*, is a matchless impersonation of Alboni—full of originality and power, and informed by that new dramatic spirit by which the great *prima donna* has been inspired this year. *Paolino* is one of the parts by which Calzolari has earned his continental reputation as a singer of the higher classic school of Italy; whilst the part of *Il Conte* is one in which F. Lablache has long been at home. We have neither time nor space to do justice this week to the new cast of this opera, which has made the fortune and been so often the resource of so many *impressarios*. As on Thursday it was given for the benefit of Lablache, we think it but right to devote what space we can afford to this extraordinary artist, and universal favourite. Near twenty years have elapsed since he figured as a *débütant* and as "Bufo Napolitano" in the Teatro Carino at Naples, a theatre nothing more than a private house, of which the parlour floor has been removed, and to whose cellars—now the pit—you descend by a flight of twenty steps. So narrow is the stage, that the great Leviathan of song, the last time he visited the theatre, found that he could not pass through the wings. Still, from this obscure part of the theatrical world our favourite the "Gros de Naples" has continued to ascend higher and higher in public estimation. When he assumed the more refined *buffo* style, that of the "Bufo Toscano," and crossed over to the great theatre on the other side of the square, San Carlo (it was in the part of *Geronimo* in "Il Matrimonio"), he created at once a reputation which brought him offers of engagement from every part of Europe, which his Royal Master for so many years prevented him from accepting. Under every circumstance, and in every country, Lablache has created the same sensation. We have only to add, that, on Thursday, whilst we observed the same admirable dramatic study of the peculiar idiosyncrasy of the character of the deaf old merchant, *Geronimo*, so besotted, purse-proud, and tuft-hunting, there was far more *en train* than we remember when he first took the town by storm in this part. As to Lablache's voice, those who have visited Her Majesty's Theatre lately know that it never was more powerful; as audible in the concerted pieces as it was clear and truthful in rendering the least detail of the score.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" continues the great attraction at Covent-Garden, which, at the fourth representation, on Saturday, was crowded to excess; Her Majesty and Prince Albert, who had arrived that evening from Windsor, honouring again the performance with their presence. The cold easterly winds had

affected Mario's voice, and indulgence was claimed for him; but, in the duo with Grisi, in the third act, he rallied, and sang magnificently. Angri was in excellent voice, and sang both airs of the *Page* charmingly, and was encored in the last cavatina. Grisi, in the trio *finale*, surpassed herself, singing with astonishing energy.

On Tuesday night Auber's "Masaniello," with its picturesque *mise en scène*, was performed, for the ninth time, in its entire form, and went off with great spirit; Salvi playing and singing the part of the fisherman-Monarch with consummate skill.

On Thursday, for the extra night, the "Huguenots" was performed for the fifth time.

FRENCH PLAYS.—Mr. Mitchell's benefit will take place on Wednesday, when will be produced, by express desire, Rossini's "Le Comte Ory," from the original score of the composer, with an additional air by Rossini. Madame Cinti-Damoreau will make her only public appearance this season; and M. Lafont and Madame Doche will perform in a *comédie-vaudeville*.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the junior branches of the Royal Family, returned to Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle, on Saturday afternoon. In the evening the Queen visited the Royal Italian Opera.

On Monday, the Queen and Prince Albert paid an early visit to the Zoological Gardens, in the Regent's Park, for the purpose of viewing the new Reptile House, an engraving of which we gave in our Number for June 2nd. Her Majesty and the Prince were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena. In the evening the Prince Consort dined with the Company of the Merchant Tailors, at their hall in Thread-needle-street, and subsequently joined her Majesty at the French Plays.

On Tuesday the Prince Consort went to the Royal Institution, in Albemarle-street, to attend Professor Faraday's Lecture on static electricity. His Royal Highness subsequently, in company with her Majesty, visited the Duchess of Kent, at Clarence House. In the evening the Queen and the Prince went to the Haymarket Theatre.

On Wednesday, the Queen visited the Duchess of Kent at Clarence House. Her Majesty also honoured the Duchess of Sutherland with a visit at Stafford House.

On Thursday the Queen took a drive in an open carriage and four, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party, the company at which included the Duchess of Kent, the Belgian Minister, and Madame Vande Weyer. The Queen subsequently had a concert, at which Mdlle. Charton, Miss Kate Loder, Mrs. Anderson, Madame Neruda, Herr Pischek, Signor Bottesino, and M. Demeur assisted.

THE QUEEN'S STATE BALL.

The Queen gave a grand ball on Wednesday night, at Buckingham Palace, on which occasion the suite of State Saloons were all opened. The White Drawing-room received the Royal guests. The Ball-room and the Throne-room were prepared for dancing, elevated seats being placed at the sides of each, for the accommodation of her Majesty and her illustrious visitors, and orchestras being erected in both for the quadrille bands. The Green Drawing-room was used as a refreshment room, and the Dinner-room for the supper-room, the Picture Gallery serving as a reception room for the general company until the ball commenced. All the apartments, and the ball-rooms especially, were brilliantly lighted with handsome chandeliers and lustres, and the recesses were filled with rare and beautiful shrubs and plants.

The Guard of the Yeoman Guard lined the grand hall, under the command of Sir Seymour Sadler, the Exon in Waiting; and a guard of honour of the Foot Guards was on duty at the garden entrance. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester arrived, attended by Lady Georgina Bathurst and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, at half-past nine o'clock. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz came attended by Lady Augusta Cadogan and Mr. Edmond Mildmay. His Royal Highness Prince George was attended by Captain the Hon. J. Macdonald. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold (Count of Syracuse) was attended by his Excellency Prince Castelfidardo and the Chevalier de Colonna. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar was also present.

After the arrival of the Royal visitors, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal circle, entered the saloon, and afterwards proceeded into the Ball-room; the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Stewart, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Treasurer of the Household, and the Comptroller of the Household preceding her Majesty and the Prince; the Mistress of the Robes, the Lady in Waiting, and the Maids of Honour following in the Royal suite.

The Queen wore a blue silk dress, covered with blue tulle *en ruche*, and ornamented with bouquets of sweet peas and diamonds. Her Majesty's head-dress was composed of sweet peas and diamonds, corresponding with the dress.

The general company followed the illustrious party into the Ball-room. The national anthem having been played, her Majesty opened the ball at ten o'clock, in a quadrille, others of the Royal circle joining in the dance.

At one o'clock a Scotch reel was danced, in which the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Douglas, Cluny Macpherson, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Mr. Dundas, Miss Baillie, Hon. Lucy Kerr, Lady Rachel Russell, Lady Caroline Elliott, and other ladies and gentlemen joined. Mr. Mackay, the Queen's piper, was in attendance.

The bands of Herr Strauss and Coots and Tinney were both in attendance; the former in the Ball-room, and the latter in the Throne-room.

The invitations comprised the whole of the diplomatic corps, the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, and the principal nobility and gentry, the guests altogether numbering nearly 1900.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was prevented from attending the ball by a slight indisposition, under which her Royal Highness has been suffering for some days.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

The Queen held an investiture of the Order of the Bath on Monday, at Buckingham Palace. The Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Ellenborough, and sixteen other Knights attended. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort (each wearing the mantle and collar of the Bath), entered the Throne-room at three o'clock. Her Majesty having taken her seat on the chair of state, the Knights Grand Crosses were ushered into the Royal presence. The ceremony of investiture then commenced by the introduction of the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., Secretary of State for the Home Department, by the two Junior Knights of the Order. When near the Queen, Sir George knelt; and, the sword of state having been delivered to her Majesty by the Lord Chamberlain, the Queen was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon the Right Hon. Baronet therewith. Her Majesty, assisted by the Prince Consort, then invested Sir George with the Ribband and Badge of a Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. Sir George, rising, had the honour to kiss the Sovereign's hand; and, having received from her Majesty the Star of the Order, retired.

Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Blakeney, Commander of her Majesty's Forces in Ireland, and Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., were subsequently introduced; and the honour of Military Knights of the Bath having been conferred upon these gallant officers, the Knights Grand Crosses retired from the presence of the Sovereign.

The Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms lined the Throne-room during the investiture.

The Court was attended by the Mistress of the Robes, and the Ladies attached to the Royal Household, as well as by all the great Officers of State.

ROYAL VISIT TO NORFOLK HOUSE.—We are enabled to announce that her Majesty and Prince Albert will honour the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk with their presence at Norfolk House, on Tuesday next. The noble Duke and Duchess will have the distinguished honour of entertaining the Sovereign and the Prince Consort at dinner; after which a grand ball will be given, for which invitations have already been issued to the leading members of the aristocracy.

His Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands visited the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge on Sunday. His Royal Highness, accompanied by his Excellency Count Schimmelpenninck, and attended by Vice-Admiral Lucas, Lieutenant-Colonel Rigot de Beguin, Lieutenant Chevalier Van Rappard, and Baron Stratens, attended divine service in the morning at the Dutch Church, in Austin Friars. The Rev. Dr. Gehle officiated. His Royal Highness left town on his return to the Hague, on Tuesday last.

The Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined with the Earl and Countess of Wilt on Thursday, at their residence in Grosvenor-square.

The Duke of Cambridge visited the Duchess of Gloucester on Thursday, at Gloster House.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the Marquis of Stafford, eldest son of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, with Miss Hay Mackenzie, only daughter and heiress of Mr. Hay Mackenzie, of Larbot, in the county of Ross, one of the wealthiest commoners in the empire, has been fixed to take place on Wednesday next, at Clifden, near Maidenhead, the newly acquired seat of the Duke of Sutherland. The Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Carlisle will perform the service. We understand that the ceremony has been fixed to take place thus early, owing to the declining health of the father of the bride elect.

THE CALEDONIAN BALL.—This annual grand fancy dress ball in aid of the funds of the Scottish Hospital and the Caledonian Asylum took place on Monday night at Willis's Rooms, under most distinguished patronage, and went off with an *clat* altogether unequalled in former years.

REBELLION LOSSES (CANADA).—The appendix, just printed, of the first report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the losses occasioned by the troubles in Canada in 1837 and 1838, and into the damages arising therefrom, contains a list of the names of the claimants, by which it appears that they are 2176 in number. The total sum claimed before the former commission was £70,551 3s. 9d.; and of this amount £10,292 4s. 1d. was awarded, £3620 5s. rejected, and £59,403 16s. 10d. not investigated. The amount claimed before the present commission is £241,965 10s. 5d. The property, real or personal, damaged or destroyed, is £180,088 12s. 8d., and the claim for casual, speculative, or other losses, £61,876 17s. 9d.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE REGATTA AT HENLEY, AND THE RACES AT HAMPTON, HAVE KEPT THE PLEASURE-SEEKERS OF THE METROPOLIS ON THE QUI VIVE FROM MONDAY UP TO THURSDAY; FINE, BUT COLD, WEATHER HAS PREVAILED THROUGHOUT, AND THE SPORT—BOTH ON THE WATER AND ON THE TURF—HAS BEEN EXCELLENT. THE EVENTS, HOWEVER, HAVE NOT POSSESSED THAT STIRRING INTEREST WHICH GAVE SO MUCH DELIGHT TO THE BRILLIANT GATHERING AT ASCOT, AND SPECULATION HAS BEEN ON A VERY LIMITED SCALE. AS A WIND-UP TO THE WEEK, THE "NAUTICALS" ARE THIS DAY (SATURDAY) AFFORDED AN OPPORTUNITY OF WITNESSING THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB SAILING MATCH, POSTPONED FROM THE 30TH ULT., IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE AUTHORITIES OF THE CLUB HAVING OMITTED TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS WITH OLD BOREAS TO "RAISE THE WIND." WEATHER PERMITTING, THE MATCH WILL BE VERY INTERESTING. THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK EMBRACE CRICKETING AT LORD'S, ON MONDAY AND THURSDAY; ENGLAND AGAINST KENT, AT GRAVESEND, ON THURSDAY (A VERY INTERESTING MATCH); AND THE SURREY AND BLACKHEATH MATCH, AT BLACKHEATH, ON THURSDAY. THE ISLEWORTH REGATTA, ON TUESDAY, IS THE ONLY AQUATIC EVENT OF ANY INTEREST TO THE METROPOLITANS. THE TURF FIXTURES INCLUDE PRESTON RACES, ON TUESDAY; BIBURY AND STOCKBRIDGE (OVER THE SAME COURSE), ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY; AND TENBURY ON FRIDAY. ON THE WHOLE, ENOUGH TO KEEP THE "GAME ALIVE;" BUT NOT BY ANY MEANS AN IMPORTANT WEEK.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Paying and receiving on the events at Ascot, last week, occupied the attention of subscribers to a late hour, but did not prevent the transaction of a considerable amount of business, at the following prices:—

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.		
5 to 2 agst Malton	4 to 1 agst Cockcock	8 to 1 agst Executor
LIVERPOOL CUP.		
6 to 1 agst Eddardus (t)	ST. LEGER.	
Even on the Flying Dutchman	10 to 1 agst Lady Superior	10 to 1 agst Nannykirk
DERBY, 1850.		
18 to 1 agst The Italian (t)	33 to 1 agst Compass (t)	40 to 1 agst Bro. to Epirote
28 to 1 agst Pittsford (t)	40 to 1 agst Cyprus	40 to 1 agst Ghillie Callum (t)
30 to 1 agst Penang (t)	40 to 1 agst Knight of Avenel	40 to 1 agst Mildew (t)
30 to 1 agst William the Conqueror (t)	40 to 1 agst Decoy colt	50 to 1 agst Tordessilas (t)
30 to 1 agst Blarney (t)	40 to 1 agst Sidus	50 to 1 agst John o' Great (t)
DERBY, 1851.		
66 to 1 agst Bro. to Van Tromp (t)	66 to 1 agst Boadilla (t)	66 to 1 agst Newminster (t)
	66 to 1 agst Christiana (t)	

THURSDAY.—The following were the quotations at Hampton on Wednesday afternoon:—

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.		
5 to 2 agst Malton	4 to 1 agst Cockcock	8 to 1 agst Executor
GOODWOOD STAKES.		
10 to 1 agst Fernhill	25 to 1 agst Walldower	25 to 1 agst Collingwood
20 to 1 agst Glenalvon	25 to 1 agst Chardicler	25 to 1 agst Helter-Skelter
20 to 1 agst Plaudit	ST. LEGER.	
Even on Flying Dutchman	10 to 1 agst Lady Superior	10 to 1 agst Nannykirk
		10 to 1 agst Uriel

HAMPTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The RAILWAY PLATE of 25 sovs, given by the South-Western Railway Company, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.

Sir J. Hawley's Marlbrook, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb.	(S. Mann)	1
Mr. Smith's Hollia, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb.	(Williams)	2
THE CORINTHIAN STAKES of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, with 25 added.		
Mr. S. L. Fox's Lady Frances, 10st 7lb.	(Hon. Mr. Noel)	1
Mr. Rowley's Tit-bit, 6 yrs, 11st 9lb.	(Capt. Powell)	2
THE SURREY AND MIDDLESEX STAKES of 20 sovs each.		
Lord Chesterfield's Chicot, 3 yrs, 5st 8lb.	(E. Sharp)	1
Duke of Bedford's Minto, 4 yrs, 6st 11lb.	(Purr)	2
THE STAND PLATE of 30 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 3 sovs each.		
Mr. Nicoll's Fisticuff, aged.	(Abrahams)	1
Mr. Dawson's St. Oswald, 5 yrs.	(H. Bell)	2

THURSDAY.

The CLAREMONT STAKES for Two-year-olds.		
Blondette	..	1
Knight of Gwynne	..	2
Four started.		

A PLATE of 40 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Heats.

Mr. Greville's Puffy, 3 yrs	..	1
Mr. Drinkall's Dark Lady, 3 yrs	..	2
The SCURRY STAKES.		
Mr. John's New Forest Deer	..	1
Lord Strathmore's Spectator	..	2

The QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 gs. won in two heats by Sir Joseph Hawley's Marlbrook.

NEWTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The GOLBORNE STAKES of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, and 50 sovs added.

Mr. J. Fowler's Jack Briggs	..	1
Mr. B. Green's Seigneur of Holderness	..	2
The GOLD CUP, £100 added by the Lord of the Manor, to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each.		
Mr. Osborne's Pity the Blind, 3 yrs, 5st	..	1
Mr. B. Green's Westow, 3 yrs, 6st	..	2

The SCURRY STAKES were won by Energy; Jollity, who came in first, having been disqualified.

THURSDAY.

The CUERDON STAKES.		
Smuggler Bill	..	1
Cavendish	..	2
The ST. LEGER STAKES.		
Strongbow	..	1
Strychnine	..	2

THURSDAY.

The DRAWINGROOM STAKES.		
Duxbury	..	1
Wilmott	..	2
The BOROUGH CUP of 200 sovs.		
Westow	..	1
Smuggler Bill	..	2

The PLATE of £50, one mile and a half, was won in two heats by Mr. Grimes's Anthony, 3 years.

FRIDAY.

The STAND CUP of £60		
Maid of Lyme	..	1
Lady Lydia	..	2
The ST. HELEN'S PURSE of £50, &c.		
Hard Shot	..	1
Recluse	..	2

The NEWTON STAKES of 5 sovs each and 30 added, once round, were won in two heats by Sir Henry Hardinge.

BEVERLEY, HULL, AND EAST RIDING RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The BISHOP DURTON STAKES.

Kill or Cure	..	1
Priory	..	2
The HULL CUP. Two miles.		
Mr. Robinson's Morpeth, aged, 8st	..	1
Mr. B. Green's The Arab, 3 yrs, 6st 3lb.	..	2

Won by half a length.

SOCIETY FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—A public meeting of the members of this society, and others interested in the amendment of the law, was held on Wednesday, at the society's rooms in Regent-street, to receive the sixth report of the council. The chair was taken by Lord Brougham; and amongst the more distinguished persons present were Lord Beaumont, H. Drummond, Esq., M.P., Mr. Commissioner Fane, and M. D. Hill, Esq., Q.C. The noble and learned Chairman opened the business of the meeting by reading the report, which stated that the reform of the law of property and of the Court of Chancery were the chief points to which the society had devoted their attention, and that their efforts in this direction had not been altogether without success in legislative results. Parliament had dealt, or were dealing, with the subject of encumbered estates in Ireland, the transfer of lands, and the law of bankruptcy. The law of lunacy, and the question of the limited liability of partnership, had engaged the attention of the society, but much difference of opinion prevailed on those subjects, and no result had yet been arrived at. The reform of the Masters' Office, the subject of legal publications, and other matters, were also under consideration. The council had watched the progress of the County Courts, and were gratified to report that they worked satisfactorily. The report, after referring to the necessity of obtaining larger funds, in order to carry out the objects of the society more effectually, concluded with a suggestion for the establishment of a law university, and the appointment of a minister of justice. The report having been adopted, the following resolutions were agreed to:—

1. "That a cheaper, shorter, and simpler mode of transfer of land was required by all classes of the community," which was carried.
2. "That the present law relating to the mortgage and creditor requires very great amendment to make it protective to the mortgagee, and coercive to the fraudulent debtor, and adequate to the social and financial wants of a great trading and commercial community."
3. "That the subject of secondary punishments was inferior to one in importance, and deserved the most earnest, serious, and careful attention of Government and Parliament."

CRIME IN SCOTLAND.—The total number of persons committed for trial or bailed in Scotland in the year 1848 was 4928; of these 1169 were committed for offences against the person, 818 for offences against property committed with violence, 224 for offences against property without violence, 60 for malicious falsehoods against property, 171 for forgery and offences against the currency, and 397 for other offences not included in the above classes. Of the whole number, 386 were convicted, and 1136 acquitted or discharged. The number of commitments for murder were 12, but only four suffered the extreme penalty of the law, and three transportation for life.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"F. G. R."—The Key move to Enigma 447 is the anything but obvious one of P to Q 3d.

"A. H."—1. It is a misuse of terms to call such situations "Problems." 2. We cannot venture to say: examine them attentively yourself; they will well repay your labour.

"Punch"—is quite right regarding Problem No. 279.

"C. W. R."—Enigma No. 453, by "E. H. G.," requires five moves. Try it once more; if you fail, the solution shall be given next week.

"C. D."—The game is smartly played.

"F. R. S."—There are more good players in England than in any other country in the world.

"Boulogne."—Your proposed defence, which costs us 10d. postage, enables White to mate on the move!

"Z. M."—An exceedingly elegant little "suicidal" stratagem.

"Jon. Secretary."—The engraving of the grand match between Messrs. Staunton and St. Amant was published in Paris. Apply to the publisher of the Chess-Player's Chronicle—he, perhaps, can procure you an impression.

"A. Q."—Glasgow.—Try it again. The description is correctly given, you may depend on us.

"Omron."—"E. H. G.," "F. G. R.," "Pat," and others.—Problem No. 279, by Rie, of Stuttgart, appears to us correct, and well deserving all the praise bestowed upon it. In the solution published last week, however, White's 4th and 5th moves were transposed. The author's key is as follows:—

WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. R takes Kt (ch)	K to B 4th	4. Kt to Q B 7th	R takes Q (best)
2. R to Q B 3d (ch)	P takes R	5. Kt to Q 7th (ch)	Q takes Kt
3. P to Q 4th (ch)	P takes P (in passing)	6. Kt to R 6th—Mate.	

"Peto."—We invariably reply to all communications deserving notice, as soon as more important matters afford us room, and can have made no exception to this rule in the case of "Peto." His solution of Problem No. 279 is that given by the author, and is quite correct.

"T. L."—Birmingham.—Ingenious, but not up to our standard.

"P. T. G."—1. See the Gentleman's Magazine, July, 1807, for an account of some games played in Paris, at the residence of the Hon. F. H. Egerton, by two committees, one party guided by M. des Chappelles, and the other by M. Carlier. The games themselves, about thirty in number, which were played by these committees, unfortunately, have never come to light. 2. The splendid selection of Problems called "Trevangadacharya Shastree," translated from the Sanscrit, was published in England many years ago, but has long been out of print.

"A. B. C."—Glasgow, and "W. W. C."—Problem No. 279 is quite right. See the solution given above. Enigma No. 444 is also correct, as the following moves show:—1. B to Q 2d; 2. P to K R 3d (best). 2. B to K sq; P to Q 3d. 3. R to Kt 3d (double ch); K to B 4th. 4. R mates.

"X."—"Septic," "J. W.," Wells; and "F. A. G." are referred to the solution of Problem No. 279 in the present Number.

"W. L. jun."—Your solution of Enigma No. 453 in five moves is correct; but we cannot say as much for your Problem: for, suppose Black, for his second move, play Q to her Kt 3d (ch), can mate be effected then?

"G. C. jun."—1. We have no great opinion of the authority. 2. The Pawn in the situation described could take the advancing Pawn in passing.

"Rook."—Make yourself master of the three and four-move stratagems in Kling's "Chess Euclid," just published.

"Argentine."—The position occurs in La Régence. Place the men as follows:—White: King at Q's Rook's sq; B at K R's 6th; Kts at K Kt 4th and Q's 8th; P at K Kt 7th. Black: King at his R's 2d. In this situation, White is to mate in three moves.

Solutions by "G. A. H.," "Peto," "Derecon," "M. P.," "F. R. S.," "R. A.," "C. A.," "F. G. R.," "S. U.," "M. E. R.," "X. Y. Z.," "Zeno," "Argus," "Sphinx," are correct. Those by "D. L. T.," "Vernon," &c., "Fou," "P. G.," "Sigma," are wrong.

* Or, P to K 4th. 3. B to Q 2d; P to Q R 6th. 4. R to B 4th—mate.

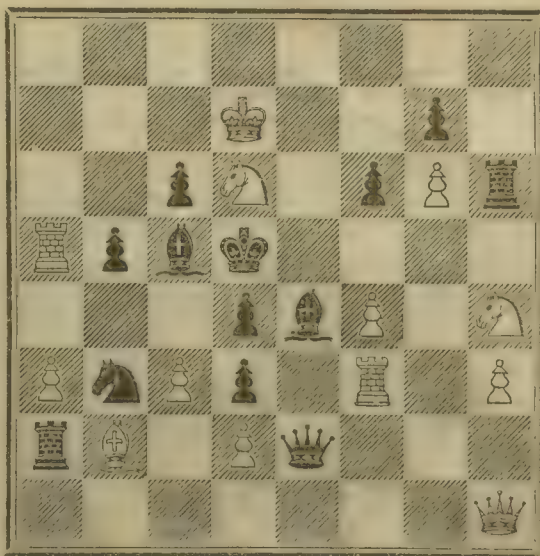
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 281.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. B to Q 5th (ch)	Kt to K 3d	5. B to K Kt 8th	K takes B
2. R takes Kt	K moves	6. R to K B 4th	K to R sq
3. B to Q B 4th	K to B 2d	7. R mates.	
4. R to K 4th (dis ch)	K to B sq		

PROBLEM NO. 282.

By Mr. J. KIELL.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 454.—By Mr. McG.

White: K at K R 3d, Q at Q R 5th, R at K 6th, B at K Kt 4th, Kt at Q B 4th; Ps at K R 6th, K B 3d, and Kt 5th.

Black: K at his sq, Q at K B 5th, Bs at K R sq and Q B 7th, Bs at K 2nd and Q B 6th; Ps at K R 2d, K B 3d, Q 5th, Q B 2d and 4th, and Q R 7th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 455.—By HERR KLING.

White: K at K B 6th, Q at K 2d, B at K B sq, Kts at K 6th and Q R 3d, P at K B 2d.

Black: K at Q 4th, Q at Q R 7th, R at Q 2d, B at Q R 3d, Kts at K B 2d and Q B 3d; Ps at K 5th, Q 7th, Q B 6th, and Q Kt 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

* From the "Chess Euclid."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGNERS WITH SIDE ARMS VISITING THE TOWER OF LONDON.

Colonel the Hon. George Callaghan, deputy-lieutenant, who for some time has had command of the garrison of the Tower (Major Ellington, the fort major, being on leave), issued the following order to the warders on duty, to prevent the ingress of armed men, whether foreigners or English:—"June 4, 1849.—1. No procession with bands or banners, except with the special knowledge and consent of the Governor of the Tower, will be allowed to enter the Tower at any time. 2. No person, except those belonging to her Majesty's sea or land service, or the garrison of the Tower, will be allowed to enter with their side arms, but must leave their side arms with the warder at the gates, and be returned by them on their leaving the Tower, without demanding either fee or reward. 3. The warders at the Ticket Office will take charge of any arms brought into the Tower by foreigners visiting the Tower, and return the same when the parties go out. If in large numbers, they are to deposit the arms in the ante-rooms."

PENINSULAR OFFICERS' MEDALS.—The number of gold medals issued to officers who served in the Peninsula War is 627, and of silver 2309.

ENROLLED OUT-PENSIONERS.—We stated last month that a new district of enrolled out-pensioners would be formed, either of the Greenwich or Deptford of trial. It is now decided that Deptford is to be the new district for these pensioners, and that Captain Cassin, the staff officer of pensioners at Taunton, Somersetshire, is to be removed thence to the former place.

REMOVAL OF REGIMENTS.—The late confidential order given to the Major-Generals of districts not to move troops or regiments this year, has been so far departed from that in the cases of which, from circumstances or misconduct, it seems fit to the Major-General, he has power to move the various troops and companies of regiments from one outpost to another, but in no instance this year will regiments be removed, unless for the purpose of a change which may possibly arise.

AN EXAMINATION OF GEOMETRIC CADETS.—Of the practical class, studying at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, is shortly to take place, previously to the successful candidates receiving commissions either in the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty has graciously given £100 from her privy purse in aid of the funds of the University College Hospital charity.

The royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* is out of the hands of the dockyard at Portsmouth, but is being partially repainted, and her decorations are being retouched. The *Fairy*, royal tender, is being re-fitted in hull, rigging, and decorations, and both will be completed by the 30th of June. It is expected that Parliament will rise at the end of July, when the royal yachts will be put into requisition to convey the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal children to Aberdeen, en route to Balmoral.

The following days have been appointed for holding the ensuing summer home circuit:—Tuesday, July 10, at Hertford; Monday, July 16, at Chelmsford; Monday, July 23, at Maidstone; Monday, July 30, at Lewes; Monday, August 6, at Croydon. The Judges appointed for this circuit are the Chief Baron and Mr. Baron Alderson.

Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence is gradually recovering his health at Brighton, and it is hoped will be able to resume the active command of the Royal yacht in the course of another month.

Her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal children honoured the Zoological Society by visiting their gardens in the Regent's Park on Monday morning.

Mr. Stammers, who has had the management of the Wednesday Concerts at Exeter Hall, has taken a lease of Drury-lane Theatre, from the 13th of December to the 30th of April each year, for the next three years.

Mrs. Mormoy, wife of Edmund Mormoy, Esq., jun., of Ballyclough, near Limerick, died suddenly on Wednesday week at Monkstown, Cork, in consequence of taking, instead of other medicine, a quantity of laudanum in mistake.

The author of the "Temporary Press-law for Slavonia and Croatia," the arch-priest Moyses, was recently regaled at Agram by a strong instrumental cat-serenade (*charivari*) from more than 300 individuals.

Reports having been circulated, that, in the probable event of the breaking out of a war between Sweden and foreign powers, the Swedish commercial flag would be endangered, the Swedish-Norwegian Consul General at Hamburg has been authorised by his Government to declare publicly that Sweden is on terms of peace with all foreign powers, and that there is no apparent reason why these friendly relations should be altered.

A correspondent informs the *Jewish Chronicle* that Baron Rothschild, who was sitting under the Speaker's gallery on Friday night week, at Mr. J. O'Connell's parliamentary "turn-out," declined to withdraw. References were made, and among others, to Sir R. Peel. The baron remained as a matter of right.

A man of colour of pugilistic fame, and known by the name of Jimmy Robinson, or "Norley's Pet," died of cholera at Manchester on Sunday last. He was under training at the time.

A meeting for the purpose of petitioning Parliament in favour of the new bankruptcy bill was held at Birmingham on Monday, Charles Shaw, Esq., a magistrate of the borough, in the chair. After a short discussion, it was resolved to get up a requisition to the mayor, with the view to his calling a town's meeting on an early day.

A few days since, some Glasgow thieves succeeded in picking the pocket of a police sergeant while he was handing into a cab a female with whom he had attended a friend's wedding.

When the draft of the 74th regiment lately was embarking in the *Fifehire*, at Cove, for Quebec, the wife of Sergeant Stewart attempted suicide, by throwing herself into the river, but was rescued by a man, who jumped over, and kept her above water until a boat reached him. Her not being permitted to accompany her husband was the cause of the attempt.

The iron and timber trade is nearly extinct for the present on the Trent, in consequence of the blockade of the Elbe. Business on the principal wharfs was never known to be in such a languid condition, with slight hope of permanent restoration.

Nenagh Prison, Tipperary, is fearfully crowded with destitute persons for most trivial offences. Over 750 prisoners are now in gaol there.

On the 1st inst., six families, numbering 30 individuals, were evicted from their holdings, at Cloneyharp, near Thurles, Tipperary, and their houses levelled.

As an instance of the activity of emigration in Cornwall, we may mention that there were at one time last month two ships in Falmouth river, one at Fowey, two at Penzance, two at Hayle, and four at Padstow, all for America and the Canadas. Besides these, there are large numbers constantly sailing for the Australian colonies. At one time a sub-agent had more than 500 persons' names recorded on his books—all anxious to emigrate.

The cholera is still very prevalent at Cardiff. Altogether the seizures have been up to this week 137, of which 71 have been fatal. Premises have been taken near St. Mary's Church, to be used as a temporary asylum for the reception of cholera patients, and a medical gentleman from Bartholomew's Hospital has been engaged to attend them.

The Ionian Islands, small as they are, have no lack of newspapers. Corfu has three, Cephalonia three, and Zante two, all published in Greek, except the *Patrie*, in French and Greek, and the *Governo*, in Italian, at Corfu.

Judge Marshall, of the United States, now making a tour in the north of Ireland, appears to have had much success in Ulster as a temperance advocate.

A deputation in support of petitions and memorials from the traders of London, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool, Manchester, and other towns, regarding the charges of railway companies on goods, and the necessity for parliamentary inquiry and supervision to protect fair competition, had an interview with the commissioners of railways on Saturday last, at their office in the Board of Trade.

The potato rot would appear not to be so very sudden as many think. Thomas Baker, a Quaker farmer, who is supposed to have been the first to introduce the potato into the county of Durham, by planting it about the year 1736, at Norton, near Stockton (a village famous for this root), once said, addressing his friends at the meeting-house at Norton, that "he was afraid some of them were like the potatoes of that year, which, under a fair outside, concealed a rotten heart."

All diplomatic relations have been broken off between Persia and France. The French ambassador, M. de Sartiges, has left Teheran, having previously placed the French subjects under the protection of the English ambassador. The reason of this rupture is the refusal of the Persian government to ratify the treaty of commerce lately concluded between the two countries. The ratification of the French government was taken to Persia by their ambassador, Mirza Mehemet Ali Khan.

In consequence of the numerous acts of piracy lately committed in the Archipelago, the Turkish High Admiral has sent orders to the Governor-General of the islands there to send out the steamer stationed at Rhodes in search of them. Several sailing-vessels have also gone on the same search.

Athens now boasts of twenty-two journals, a greater number in proportion to its population, than any other city in the world. Of these, sixteen are political, one on law, one medical, and two literary. At Syra there are four journals, of politics, commerce, and literature. Nauplia has one on jurisprudence, and Patras publishes one on politics—in all 23 journals are published in Greece.

Mr. Arthur P. Bagley, late United States minister at the court of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, arrived in London during the week, by the steam-ship *Neptune*, from St. Petersburg, on his way to Liverpool, en route to the United States of America.

M. Mieroslawski, who commanded the Sicilians



GROUP, IN MARBLE, OF THE "GRACES."—BY E. H. BAILY R.A.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

We this week present our readers with Illustrations of four beautiful works from the present Exhibition—two from the Paintings, and two from the Sculpture.

Group, in marble, of the Graces, by E. H. Baily, R.A. This is, unquestionably, the principal work in the Sculpture-Room, where it deservedly occupies a central position. The figures are grouped with exquisite harmony; and they are chastely and unaffectedly classical.

The medallion composition upon the opposite page is sculptured by J. H. Foley; and its story is told in the epigraph:—

Beside his grass-clad grave she kneels to mourn,
And thinks of days that never can return.

The simple yet expressive pathos of this work is very touching.

Drawing for the Militia, painted by J. Phillip, is the artist's only contribution to the Exhibition, though it is seen to little advantage where it is hung, in the Great or East Room. It merits higher dis-

tinction; for the picture, as exhibiting a scene common in the last century, is full of character, heightened by the quaintness of the costume of the period. Here are the several phases of the "drawing," and the turmoil and excitement incident to such a scene. The episodes are very striking: the medical examination, and the measuring the lout newly taken from the plough-tail; the little groups in gossip; the struggle for entrance at the doorway; with a host of other life-like touches render this a very attractive picture.



"DRAWING FOR THE MILITIA."—PAINTED BY J. PHILLIP.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Innocence and Guilt, painted by A. Rankley, bears, in the catalogue, this epigraph:—

To woman's heart, when fair and free,
Her sins are great and manifold;
When sunk in guilt and misery,
No crime can then her soul behold.

Hogg.

The scene is a country church, abounding with effective bits. The clergyman is in fervent prayer, while the opposite conduct of rich and poor, during the devotion, personifies "*Innocence and Guilt*,"—the former by a line of charity-girls and an entire family; the latter by a scene of conversational levity within the curtained pew. The sweet expression of the devotional group, not forgetting the aged man with spectacles on nose, is powerfully contrasted with the listlessness of the idlers in richer costume. This picture is the work of a young artist, and possesses, as we expressed in a former notice, talent of a very high order. Its refreshing morality is of the school of Hogarth.

EXHIBITION OF MR. ETTY'S PICTURES.

The Great Room of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, was opened on Monday last, with a noble collection of pictures and studies of William Etty, one of the most distinguished of our living Royal Academicians. The collection has been formed (as was the Mulready Exhibition of last year) "in aid of the formation of a National Gallery of British Art;" and the profits will be applied in giving the artist whose works are exhibited "a commission for a work, or in the purchase of a work already painted, which will be presented to the National Gallery."

Mr. Etty is a native of York, as was our great sculptor Flaxman. He became an exhibitor at the Royal Academy for the first time in 1811, was made an associate of the Royal Academy in 1824, and a full Royal Academician in 1828. As an artist he is chiefly distinguished for his colour, for his skill in painting flesh, and for his love of subjects in which Cupid and Psyche, and Venus and Paris, and Hero and Leander may be found. His knowledge of drawing is not very correct; but there is a poetry and a knowledge of the resources of his art in all his pictures, which lifts them not unfrequently into the higher regions of painting.

The upper course of the great room is hung on the present occasion with nine large pictures. His design in painting them is thus explained by himself. "My aim," he says, "in all my great pictures, has been to paint some great moral on the heart: 'The Combat,' the beauty of mercy; the three 'Judith' pictures, patriotism and self-devotion to her country, her people, and her God; 'Benaiah, David's Chief Captain,' valour; 'Ulysses and the Syrens,' the importance of resisting sensual delights, is an Homeric paraphrase on 'The wages of sin is death'; the three pictures of 'Joan of Arc,' religion, valour, loyalty, and patriotism, like the 'Modern Judith'; these, in all, make nine colossal pictures, as it was my desire to paint three times three." Of the nine, the noblest in conception is the "Ulysses and the Syrens;" while the most complete design and most perfect picture is "The Combat; or, Mercy interceding for the Vanquished" (No. 4), an ideal group of three figures, with a bold Titianesque landscape in the back-

ground. The figure of Mercy is almost worthy of Collins, the poet; it might have given a new thought, or line, or epithet, to his "Ode to the Passions." The three Judiths are grand, the centre piece very much so, while the colouring is as rich as Giorgione. The "Benaiah" is too much like "The Combat," without, however, the drawing, or the grace and attraction of the female figure, adding so materially to the excellence of "The Combat."

After these "colossal pictures," the two fine pictures (Nos. 16 and 102) from the same subject, "The Choice of Paris," will attract attention. The larger and earlier picture was painted in 1826, the smaller one in 1846; so that this twenty years difference in point of harmony of colour is much in favour of the

in this very collection), pass unobserved. It is like.

Two specimens, male and female, of the rare and beautiful bird, "the golden oriole," were obtained near Elmstone, near Dover, last week, together with their nest (of very rare occurrence in this country), which was suspended from the extreme end of the top branch of an oak tree, and composed entirely of wool, carefully bound together with dried grass. It contained three eggs of a pure white, mottled with black. The note of the male bird, which is very powerful, resembles the whistling of the common parrot.



Beside his grass-clad grave she kneels to mourn,
And thinks of days that never can return.

SCULPTURED BY J. H. FOLEY.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



"INNOCENCE AND GUILT,"—PAINTED BY A. RANKLEY.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

HENRY TUFTON, EARL OF THANET.



This nobleman, who died on the 12th inst., was youngest son of Sackville, eighth Earl of Thanet, by Mary his wife, daughter of Lord John Sackville, and grandson of Sackville, seventh Earl, by Mary his wife, daughter and co-heir of William Marquis of Halifax.

He was born 2d January, 1775, and succeeded to the family honours at the death of his brother, 20th April, 1832. He held for some time the high appointment of Lord-Lieutenant of Kent, and was hereditary High Sheriff of Westmoreland. Previous to his accession to the title, Lord Thanet sat in Parliament for Appleby. The Earl was not married; and, as he was the last male descendant of the noble House of Thanet, his honours become extinct. His Lordship had two sisters, Lady Elizabeth Tufton, now in her 81st year, and the late Lady Caroline Foster Barham.

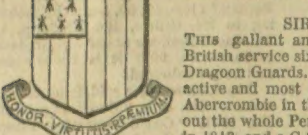


LADY HAY.

HENRIETTA CALLEDAR, wife of Sir Adam Hay, Bart., of Smithfield and Haytown, died on the 6th inst., at 12, Athol-crescent, Edinburgh. Her Ladyship was daughter of the late William Grant, Esq., of Congalton, county of Haddington. Her marriage to Sir Adam Hay, the sixth inheritor to the ancient Baronetcy of Hay of Smithfield, took place the 23d of March, 1823, and produced four sons and five daughters, the eldest of the former being Captain John William Hay, of the Scotch Fusilier Guards.

THE HON. ROBERT SHIRLEY.

The Hon. Robert William Devereux Shirley was the grandson of Washington, eighth Earl Ferrers, and only brother of the present. He was born the 14th December, 1825, and was an officer in the 97th Foot. His death occurred on the 4th inst.



SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN.

This gallant and distinguished officer entered the British service sixty years ago as a Cornet in the 2nd Dragoon Guards. His career has since been continually active and most honourable. He was with Sir Ralph Abercrombie in the West Indies, and he served throughout the whole Peninsular War. He was made a K.C.H. in 1813, and a G.C.B. in 1840; he was gazetted a Lieutenant-General in 1837; he obtained the Colonelcy of the 51st Foot in 1829. His last appointment was that of Commander of her Majesty's forces in British North America, which he held at the time of his death. Sir Benjamin died, somewhat suddenly, at Montreal, on the 25th ultimo.

MARSHAL BUGEAUD.

THOMAS ROBERT BUGEAUD DE LA PICOINERIE was the son of Jean Ambroise Bugeaud, Seigneur of Picomerie, by his wife, Frances Sutton Clonard, the descendant of a distinguished Irish family. He was born at Limoges on the 15th of October, 1784; he entered the French army as a private, a mode of commencing the trade of war more common and less disparaging for a gentleman in France, where there is no purchase, than here. Bugeaud's first promotion was when he was made a corporal, on the field of Austerlitz. From that period his rise was certain although gradual. He had become a well-known and experienced commander at the time of Louis Philippe's accession, and to that monarch and his cause he attached himself firmly and faithfully. His first service for the King was his guardianship in the citadel of Bayle of the Duchess of Berry, after she had failed and been taken prisoner in her wild though heroic attempt to restore the Bourbon dynasty. He conducted the Princess from her prison to Palermo, and on his return, being stigmatised in the chamber as a gaoler by M. Dulong, he fought a duel with the offender, and shot him through the head. Great public excitement followed at Dulong's funeral.

On the coming back of Marshal Clausel, General Bugeaud went to command in Algeria, and there it was that he earned his greatest fame. His career there—his victory on the field of Isly, his subjugation of Abd-el-Kader, and his pacification of the country, are matters of very recent history. For these useful and brilliant services, he was made a Marshal of France, and Duke of Isly, the 31st July, 1843. At the unfortunate Revolution of February, 1848, Marshal Bugeaud was again by the King's side, and again ready to sustain him; but the repudiation of force paralysed every effort, and left him merely a spectator of his patron's fall. The Marshal's subsequent exertions have been on the side of order and firm government, and his death happens most unfortunately for all opposed to anarchy in France. Marshal Bugeaud died of cholera at Paris on the 10th instant. His death-bed was visited by the President of the Republic, and by most of the great men, civil and military, now in the unhappy French metropolis. Marshal Bugeaud's character may be given in few words: he was a steady, strict, and determined soldier, endowed with qualities more solid than showy. He was severe, and even cruel, when he thought the occasion required it; but he had an honesty of mind and purpose which generally put him in the right. He was always ready to serve his country, and from his inviolable courage and intellect always of ability to do so.

A Portrait of Marshal Bugeaud, from a picture by Horace Vernet, will be found in No. 181 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

MARIA EDGEWORTH.

In addition to our recent notice of this excellent novelist, and in answer to some inquiries on the subject, it may be proper to more particularly state the locality of Miss Edgeworth's birth. She was born, on the 1st January, 1767, at Black Bourton, in Oxfordshire, the seat of her maternal grandfather, Paul Elers, Esq.

FOUNDING OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.

ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

ANOTHER catastrophe, in addition to the recent one, the loss of the *Hannah* emigrant ship, with its living cargo of nearly 200 souls, has just become known. It is that of the foundering of the ship *Maria*, from Limerick, in a field of ice, and the sacrifice of human life on this occasion is also very great.

The particulars, as received from Quebec by the *Canada* (American) mail steamer, state that the ship's destruction took place at midnight on the 10th of last month, so suddenly that she almost instantaneously, on striking, went down, carrying with her no less than one hundred and nine human beings, all of whom perished.

The *Maria* was an old vessel, manned by a crew of ten hands, including the master, Mr. Hesligan. She sailed from Limerick on the 2d of April last, with 111 passengers, about eighty men and women, and the remainder their families, for Quebec, the emigrants intending to settle in Canada. About twenty days sailing brought the vessel to within fifty miles of St. Paul's, where severe weather was encountered, and a large field of ice sighted, which the vessel was unable to clear, and late that night, the 10th of May, she ran into a berg with terrific force. The whole of her bows were stove in, and the next moment the sea was rushing into the hold with the violence of a cataract. A piercing shriek was heard from below, but it was only for a few moments' duration, as the ship went down almost immediately. The mate, with one seaman and a cabin boy, succeeded in saving their lives by one of the boats, which floated from the wreck, and about twenty of the passengers managed to reach the deck just before she went down, some of whom jumped on to the ice, while others clung to the floating spars. Nine only, however, could be preserved—six men, two women, and a boy, who had got on the ice. The master and the rest of the crew perished with the remainder of the passengers.

On the following day a barque, named the *Roslin Castle*, and the *Falcon*, a brig, approached and took them on board. The poor creatures had suffered severely from the cold, and their condition was the most heart-rending. Their names are given as follows:—Michael Cussack, Joseph Lynch, Bridget O'Gorman, Spinster, —Conners, William Brew, John Hogan, and Patrick M'Togues. The survivors of the *Maria's* crew are—William Collins, mate; John Pickering, seaman; and Michael Teague, cabin-boy; making in all, out of the 121 souls on board, only 12 saved. In consequence of the brig *Falcon* being short of water, those who were picked up by her were transferred on board the *Roslin Castle*, which proceeded direct to Quebec, and arrived there in safety.

SHIPWRECKS ON ICE IN THE ATLANTIC.—The immense field of ice that has been encountered in and near the Gulf of St. Lawrence this season has not been equalled for many years. In addition to the melancholy loss of the *Maria*, as also the *Hannah* (noticed in our number of June 2nd), which foundered near the same bearing, two other vessels were lost, viz. the *Gleaner*, a large barque, 500 tons burthen, and the ship *Torrence*, of Glasgow. In both instances scarcely five minutes elapsed from the moment of their striking the ice to their foundering. The crew were providentially saved. Those of the latter, however, were exposed seven days in the ship's boat before they were picked up. The loss of these vessels is reported to be little short of £40,000.

It has been ascertained that the master and part of the crew of the emigrant ship *Hannah*, who left the ship when she was foundering, with 200 passengers, many of whom were subsequently rescued, were picked up four days after the melancholy event, and had been landed at Quebec.

THE CHOLERA.

A notification from the Board of Health appears in Tuesday night's *Gazette*, announcing the re-appearance of the cholera "in various and distant places in England, Wales, and Scotland."

From returns which accompany the notification it appears that since the latter end of March cholera has broken out in 12 different localities in the metropolis, in 27 towns in England and Wales, and in 17 towns in Scotland; and that in several of these places, as in Sunderland, Liverpool, Durham, Hitchin, Gloucester, Keynsham, Bath, Merthyr Tydvil, Cardiff, Kibbirmie, Galashiels, Kelso, and Dundee, the disease has continued to spread.

Another fact is declared by these returns of great significance, which calls for the earnest attention of the local authorities charged with the execution of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act; namely, that the attacks within the last twelve days have exceeded those which have occurred during the preceding two months.

Thus in the two months from the 29th of March to the 29th of May, both inclusive, the total number of cases is 428; but within the last twelve days—that is, from the 30th of May to the 11th of June, both inclusive, there have been no less than 673 cases; and at the same time the disease has manifested a decided tendency to spread epidemically, as is shown in the numbers attacked on board the American emigrant ship at Plymouth, and in the extent to which the disease has prevailed in Gloverhall-court, Beech-street, Barbican, in the city, and also in Bermondsey.

The total number of deaths up to the time of the renewal of the order in council were 6319 out of 14,332 attacks, or in the proportion of three deaths to seven attacks; whereas the returns now made give 638 deaths, out of 1203 attacks; or a proportion of more than one-half—a proportion exhibiting the severity that usually marks the commencement of a general outbreak.

Under circumstances which thus afford ground for apprehension that another visitation of the scourge may be impending, the General Board of Health deem it highly satisfactory to be enabled to report the uniform success which has followed prompt and continued attention to the premonitory symptoms which generally precede an attack of this disease.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE CHARGE OF SHOOTING AT HER MAJESTY.

On Thursday William Hamilton was placed at the bar before Sir T. Wilde, Mr. Justice Patteson, and Mr. Baron Rolfe, to plead to the indictment charging him with a misdemeanour, in having unlawfully discharged a pistol at her Majesty.

The indictment alleged that the prisoner, on the 19th of May, at the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, having in his possession a certain pistol loaded with an explosive substance—to wit, gunpowder—unlawfully, wilfully, and maliciously discharged the said pistol at her Majesty, with intent thereby to do injury to her person.

In other counts of the indictment the intent of the prisoner was laid to be to alarm her Majesty, and to cause a breach of the peace.

Mr. Straight, the Deputy Clerk of the Arraigns, having read the indictment, the prisoner pleaded guilty.

The Attorney-General then rose, and said that perhaps their Lordships would forgive him for stating that, appearing as he did on behalf of her Majesty, in his public capacity, he did not feel it was necessary for him to say more than that he was quite content to leave the case in the hands of their Lordships, who were no doubt well acquainted with all the circumstances from the depositions, and therefore were in a position to decide what punishment should be awarded.

The learned Judges then consulted together for a short time, when the Chief Justice passed sentence of transportation for seven years upon the prisoner.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

EAST ANGLIAN.—At the special meeting, on the 13th, in London, Mr. H. Bruce in the chair, the directors were empowered—for the settlement of a mortgage and bond debt, and other liabilities—to create a preference capital, at 7 per cent, which shall over-ride all other preference shares.

DIRECT LONDON AND PORTSMOUTH.—At the special meeting on the 12th, in London, Mr. W. A. Wilkinson in the chair, the directors were confirmed in their proposal for toll arrangements with the London and Brighton Company, for working the line between Epsom and Leatherhead.

LEEDS AND THIRSK.—At the special meeting on the 9th, at Leeds, Mr. H. C. Marshall in the chair, authority was given to the directors for raising £600,000, required for the completion of the works; viz. £450,000 by shares, and £150,000 by loans. The whole expenditure would be about £36,000 per mile. The last portion of the 40 miles from Leeds to Thirsk will be opened on the 2nd of July.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN.—At the special meeting on the 8th, at the Euston Hotel, Mr. Glyn, M.P., in the chair, the lease of the Preston and Wyre Railway, Dock, and Fleetwood Harbour, &c., in conjunction with the Lancashire and Yorkshire, was sanctioned—the Lancashire and Yorkshire to pay two-thirds, and the London and North-Western to pay one-third, of the rent.

OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON.—At the special meeting on the 8th, at Worcester, Mr. F. Rindford, M.P., in the chair, a committee of investigation was appointed to report to the shareholders on the 12th of July. The disagreement with the Great Western, as to their guarantee, remains an open question.

Orders in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, for the winding-up of affairs, have been made during the week for the Direct Exeter, Plymouth, and Devonport. The petition for winding-up has been directed to stand over in the cases of the Great Munster, the London and South Essex, and the South and Midland Junction.

In consequence of the losses from fraud and accident, the London and North-Western directors have notified that they will not "carry any parcel containing packages collected or received from different parties, unless, before delivery, their addresses and contents are accurately described."

The Mayor of Gateshead (one of the contractors) officiated at the driving home of the key of the last stone of the high level bridge over the Tyne, on the 7th inst. The cost of the bridge will be £243,096. Before striking the first blow, the Mayor said, "With this good hammer and the aid of trustworthy servants, I hope to be enabled to strike the last blow to the key which unites this great work from end to end. May God prosper the work, and may it be finished to the satisfaction of the engineers and their employers, the railway company."

The Reading, Guildford, and Reigate is to be opened on the 18th. It unites the Great Western, South-Western, and South-Eastern.

The first of the immense tubes of the Britannia-bridge, on the Chester and Holyhead, across the Menai Straits, which we have so minutely described, (See ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 353), is to be moored to the piers on the 19th.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has been a marked firmness in the Consol Market during the last week, and an impetus was given to prices by a purchase, on account of the Court of Chancery, on Monday, as well as a large purchase made by the Government broker. On opening, the price of Consols was 91½, afterwards advancing to 91½ buyers. The strong feeling of the House of Commons against any interference in the affairs of Europe, expressed in Monday evening's debate, caused additional firmness to prices on Tuesday. Consols advanced from 91½ to 92½, slightly receding, however, before closing. But on Wednesday the French funds quoting an improvement of one and a half per cent., joined to a demand for stock, previously to the closing, caused a rise to 92½ for Money, afterwards closing at 92½. On Thursday the books for transfer being closed, the price quoted was, without the dividend, 90½ to 91, being the current quotation of the day. This firmness, notwithstanding the news of the outbreak in Paris, is solely attributable to the state of the Account, which absorbed the attention of the speculators during the day. A large sale of Exchequer Bills induced a trifling fall in the larger description of bills, which a growing demand for money for mercantile purposes will probably increase. India Bonds maintain former prices. Bank Stock, and the heavy Stocks, are also firm. The closing prices are:—Bank Stock, 194½; Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 90½; Three per Cent. Consols Annuities, 92½; New Three-and-a-quarter per Cent. Annuities, 91½; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1860, 8 9-16; India Bonds, £1000, 68 p; Ditto, under £1000, 68 p; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, 87½; Consols for Opening, 90½ x d; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 44 p; Small, June, 47 p.

In the Foreign Market speculation has been confined to Mexican, which on Tuesday advanced to 27½ ex coupons. This improvement was not, however, maintained, the price gradually receding to 26½ 27. On Wednesday, however, there was a rally, and the price marked for the account ex coupons was 27½. Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent. Stock is firm, with an upward tendency. The Market, with these exceptions, has not materially varied, business having been extremely limited in amount. The closing prices are:—Brazilian Bonds, 79½; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cent., 36½; Danish Bonds, 1825, 3 per Cent., 66½; Mexican, 5 per Cent., 1846, with coupons, 29½; Ditto, Account, 30; Ditto, ex coupons, 27½; Ditto, Account, 27½; Peruvian Bonds, 4 per Cent., Active, 52; Ditto, Deferred, 14; Portuguese, 4 per Cent., 27½; Ditto, Account, 27½; Russian Bonds, 102; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, 16½; Ditto, Account, 16½; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 33½; Ditto, Account, 33½; Dutch 2½ per Cent., 60½.

Shares have been firmer, the account having again proved to have been against the speculators for the fall, both in Great Western and Eastern Counties stock. Prices, at the close of the week, were steady, although business was not very active. Caledonian, 26½; Do., New, £10 Pref., 11½; Eastern Counties, 8½; Do., New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 11½; Do., Extension, Five per Cent., No. 1, 4½ pm; East Lancashire, 16; Do., New Quarters, 3½; Great Northern, 9½; Do., Half, A, Deferred, 4½; Do., Extension, 4½; Great North of England, 23½; Great Western, Quarter Shares, 16½; Do., Fifths, 15; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Thirds, 7½; Do., New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 11½; Do. (West Riding Union), 4½; Leeds and Bradford, 9½; London and Greenwich, 9½; London and North-Western, 12½; Do., New Quarters, 9½; Do., Fifths, 7½; London and South-Western, 35½; Do., New, £53, 27; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 68; Do., Midland, 131; Do., £50 Shares, 12; Norfolk, Guaranteed Five per Cent., 18½; North British, 131; Do., Halves, 5½; Do. Pref., 2½; North Staffordshire, 12½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 18; South Staffordshire, 2½; Wear Valley, Six per Cent. Guaranteed, 29½; Ditto, 17; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, Newcastle Extension, 13½; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 4; York and North Midland, 31½; Ditto, Preference, 5½; Central of France (Or-Vierzon), 10½; Northern of France, 8½; Ronen and Hayre, 8½; British North American Joint Stock Bank, 29½; London Ditto, 15½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Consol Market was buoyant yesterday, opening at 90½ to 91½, afterwards improving to 91½ to 92½ ex div. for the July Account. The Foreign Market was firm. In Shares there was no change of importance.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat for our market this week, coastwise as well as by land carriage, have been very small, but of full average quality. Notwithstanding that the supply on offer to-day was limited, the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce was in a very inactive state, at prices barely equal to those obtained on Monday last. The imports of foreign wheat since Saturday have been confined to 3620 quarters. The best qualities of both red and white sold at full currencies. In the middling and inferior kinds next to nothing was doing. No English barley on offer, but the supply of foreign was good. The demand was fair from active, at late prices. With malt we were very scantily supplied; nevertheless, the sale for that article was heavy, at barely late rates. The show of foreign oats was good, and we had an arrival of upwards of 4000 quarters of English. The trade ruled dull, at barely Monday's quotations. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour very dull, but not cheaper.

Foreign: 3620; barley, 5020; malt, —; oats, 17,730; flour, — quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 47s; ditto, white, 42s to 53s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 45s; ditto, white, 43s to 47s; rye, 22s to 25s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling ditto, 25s to 27s; malted ditto, 28s to 31s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 58s to 59s; brown ditto, 58s to 59s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s; Chevalier, 60s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 14s to 17s; potatos ditto, 15s to 25s; Young's and Cork, black, 13s to 15s; ditto, white, 15s to 18s; tick beans, new, 25s to 31s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; mangle, 34s to 35s; white, 25s to 27s; bolters, 25s to 32s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 39s to 44s; Suffolk, 32s to 35s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 32s to 35s, per 280 lbs. Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, 22s to 24s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—For all kinds of seeds, as well as cakes, the demand is in a very sluggish state, at last week's prices.

Linned, English, sowing, 54s to 59s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 46s; hempseed, 32s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 25s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 6s to 10s; white do, 5s 6d to 10s 6d; tares, 6s 6d to 10s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, 32s to 33s per last of ten quarters; linned cakes, 45s 10s to 51s 0s; ditto, foreign, 45s 0s to 48s 0s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 44s 10s to 45s 0s per ton; canary, 12s to 16s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 6d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 44s 6d; barley, 26s 11d; oats, 17s 7d; rye, 25s 4d; beans, 31s 7d; peas, 30s 4d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 45s 1d; barley, 28s 1d; oats, 17s 7d; rye, 25s 6d; beans, 30s 8d; peas, 31s 2d.

Prices on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—As public sales will take place next week, the demand by private contract has become somewhat inactive. In prices we have no change to report. The deliveries continue seasonably good.

Sugar.—West India sugar has given way quite 6d per cwt., owing to the heavy stock, and the large quantities brought to the hammer. In other kinds of raw sugar we have no change to notice. Refined goods are slow in sale at 51s 6d to 52s 6d per cwt. for brown, and 52s 6d to 53s 6d for fair grocery.

Provisions.—The demand for Dutch butter is far from brisk. Prices, however, are fairly supported. Fine Friesland, 66s to 68s; fine Holland, 66s to 68s; fine Kiel and Holstein, 64s to 66s; and inferior qualities down to 40s per cwt. New Irish butter is in moderate request, at late rates, 52s to 54s per cwt.; Waterford, 64s to 66s; Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, 62s to 70s; and Cork, 70s to 72s per cwt. Old Irish butter dull, at 46s to 60s per cwt, according to quality. A few parcels have sold for forward delivery, at 63s to 64s per cwt. English butter is a slow sale, at 70s to 80s for fine Dorset; 60s to 70s for medium ditto; 60s to 70s for fine Devon; and 6s to 10s per dozen lbs. for fresh. Fine Irish bacon is quite as dear, with a steady demand. Waterford, singed, 62s to 66s; heavy, 56s to 61s; Limerick, singed, 56s to 62s; and heavy, 52s to 58s per cwt.; all landed. Lard and tallow rule firm. In other kinds of provisions we have no change to notice.

Tallow.—This market is still in a very depressed state, and most kinds of tallow may be had at further reduced prices. P.Y.C. on the spot at 38s 3d to 38s 6d; and for delivery during the last three months, 38s 9d to 39s 0d per cwt. Town tallow, 37s to 37s 3d per cwt net cash.

Oil.—Nearly all kinds are lower to purchase. For export literally nothing is doing. Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s to £3 16s; clover ditto, £2 15s to £3 0s; and straw, £1 8s to £1 13s per load.

Coals (Friday).—Hasting's Hartley, 13s 6d; West Hartley, 13s 6d; Eden Main, 14s 9d; Stewart's, 16s 3d; Whitwell, 14s 9d; and South Durham, 14s 9d per ton.

Wool.—Privately, the demand is in a very inactive state, at about stationary prices.

Potatoes.—The "season" for old potatoes is now over; hence prices rule very uncertain.

Hops (Friday).—From nearly the whole of the plantations in Kent and Sussex unfavourable accounts continue to reach us respecting the appearance of the bine, notwithstanding that it has grown rapidly during the last ten days; hence holders are very firm, and will not sell except at further advanced rates. The duty is called from £50,000 to £100,000.

Sussex pockets, £2 10s to £3 10s; Weald of Kent ditto, £2 15s to £4 4s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £3 12s to £7 10s.

Smithfield (Friday).—Our market to-day was very moderately supplied with beasts, both as to number and quality. The prime Scotch moved off steadily, at fully Monday's quotations. All other breeds were in moderate request, at stationary prices. The top figure for beef was 3s 8d per 8lbs, and at which a clearance was effected. The numbers of sheep were tolerably extensive, the time of year considered. Only a limited business was transacted in this description of stock, and late rates were with difficulty supported, the extreme value of the best old Downs being 4s per 8lbs. Lambs—the supply of which was large—sold heavily, at barely the late reduction in value. There was a steady sale for calves, at very full prices. Pig-rules heavy, at last week's quotations. Milch cows were quoted at from £13 to £15 each, including their small calf.

For 8lb to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; 2nd quality ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; large hogs, 18s to 20s; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; lambs, 4s 8d to 5s 10d; suckling calves, 18s to 25s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Total supplies: Beasts, 670; cows, 115; sheep and lambs, 12,500; calves, 420; pigs, 300. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 68; sheep, 390; and calves, 212. Scotch: Beasts, 160; sheep, 390.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—Prime beef and mutton sold freely, at full prices. Otherwise the demand was in a sluggish state. The supplies were very limited.

For 8lb by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; large pork, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; inferior ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; 10d; 10s; 3s 0d to 3s 10d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 8d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12.

BANKRUPTCY SUPPLEMENT.

E T GOUGH, Edmonton, boarding-house keeper.

BANKRUPTS.

L P CAPUA, Duke's-place, Aldgate, fruiterer. G MORTON, New-road, Whitechapel, draper. W ORCHARD, West Smithfield, rice, lent, and mangle manufacturer. J WRIGHT, Northampton, corn and coal merchant. T TINGLES, New-street, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, baker. G H BORE, Stanway, Essex, surgeon. T BLOPE, St. Ann's-place, Limehouse, auctioneer. T ALLEN, Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, Birmingham warehouseman. W P MARTIN, Bath, wine merchant. W SODEN, Gloucester, shipbroker. R SUTTON, Bristol, chemist. W MADDOCK, Liverpool, tailor. W H BUTLER, Liverpool, shipbroker. H HENSHALL, Bury, Lancashire, licensed victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J GRAY, Perth, grocer. J WATT, Crosshill and Dalmington, Ayrshire. E B FRASER, Inverness, dealer in shares.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JUNE 11.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint John Patrick Carruthers, Esq., now British Vice-Consul, to be her Majesty's Consul at Taganrog.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint John Robert Curtis, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Cologne.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 15.

6th Dragoon Guards: Lieut B Brocas to be Lieutenant, vice Keny; Ensign H J Maclean to be Lieutenant, vice O'Dyly; J Finch to be Ensign, vice Maclean. 60th: Lieut W P Elgee to be Adjutant, vice Lister. 56th: Ensign J K Humphrey to be Lieutenant, vice Fellows; Ensign H Eccles to be Lieutenant, vice Thorne; J W Cogolan to be Ensign, vice Humphrey; W Bourke to be Ensign, vice Eccles. 59th: Lieut W Fetherstonhaugh to be Paymaster, vice A Walsh; Assist-Surgeon to the Forces, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Humphrey; Lieut W B. Ensign J O'Callaghan to be Lieutenant, vice Seale; J Smith to be Ensign, vice O'Callaghan. 71st: Lieut B Neville to be Lieutenant, vice Brocas. 80th: Lieut G Thorne to be Lieutenant, vice Hardinge. 96th: Major T M Wilson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Hulme; Brevet-Major R Bush to be Major, vice Cheape; Captain J Snodgrass to be Major, vice Wilson; Lieut R M Lambert to be Captain, vice Bush; Lieut J V O'Donnell to be Captain, vice Snodgrass; Lieut R W Fellows to be Lieutenant, vice Lambert; Ensign G Cumberland to be Ensign, vice O'Donnell; P Hunter to be Ensign, vice Cumberland. 2d West India Regiment: Ensign W J Russwurm to be Lieutenant

THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY.



THE STATION AT STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

THE North Staffordshire Railway is now on the eve of completion—the opening of the last portion of the main line to the public being fixed to take place on the 18th inst.

The “main line” of this comprehensive project (which will afford the shortest route, by 17 miles, from Manchester to London) is from Colwich, on the Trent Valley Railway, to Macclesfield, thus forming a junction at either end with the London and North-western.

Colwich is a pretty village, remarkable as the burial-place of Lord Anson, the celebrated circumnavigator of the globe, and in close contiguity to the splendid residence of his descendants. From this place to Stone the line passes through a country of singular beauty, having almost the appearance of one continued park; and affording the traveller, amidst varied and lovely scenery, views of Shugborough Hall (a seat of the Earl of Lichfield), Sandon Hall (the Earl of Harrowby's), Ingestre (Earl Talbot's), with many other objects of interest. From Stone to the Potteries the scenery is scarcely less beautiful, including a view of the woods, &c. of Trentham (one of the seats of the Duke of Sutherland), Sleaford Hall (Viscount St. Vincent's), &c.

The line then passes within a near view of the various important and very populous series of towns known as the “Staffordshire Potteries,” including Longton, Fenton, Stoke-upon-Trent, Hanley, Etruria (founded by the great Wedgwood), Burslem, Tunstall, &c. Leaving this ancient seat of the earthenware manufacture—a district now also vying with the southern part of the county in certain branches of the iron trade—the train enters the “Harecastle Tunnel” (1½ miles), passing through a hill previously perforated by two tunnels of the Trent and Mersey Canal, emerging therefrom on the confines of Cheshire.

From this point (whence is a branch to Crewe for Liverpool) to Congleton the main line passes through a very fine country, close by the foot of the celebrated “Mow Copp,” the summit of a ridge of hills separating Staffordshire from Cheshire, and commanding most extensive and beautiful views, including the Welsh mountains.

The various stations on the line are all in the Tudor style of architecture. The station at Stoke-upon-Trent is most picturesque and complete, and includes a magnificent hotel, spacious workshops, gas-works, &c.

On Tuesday last the Government Inspector, Captain Wynn, accompanied by a party of the directors, and the engineer, J. C. Forsyth, Esq., made a close examination of the line, and pronounced it in a satisfactory and substantial state.

As far as we can judge, all the masonry, the embankments, and tunneling are finished in the best manner, and, to all appearance, will require no outlay for the next half-century.

To the densely populated portion of North Staffordshire this line will be of the greatest service. The traffic already is beyond expectation; and when the line shall have been opened (on Monday next) through Macclesfield, effecting a saving of above 17 miles to all passengers travelling from Manchester to London, the increase will be enormous.

The finances of the line are in a most healthy state; the good sense of Mr. Ricardo, the chairman, in refusing to pay interest on calls, is one reason why there is money in hand, although all the calls have not been made. Not a single penny has been borrowed, and the line will be fully completed in the best manner at a cost below the original estimate.

The viaduct at Congleton has ten arches, each fifty feet span, built of brick; the two centre arches are more lofty than any other in England, or even the celebrated Barentin Viaduct on the Rouen and Havre Railway.

The route from Congleton to Macclesfield, though not so rich in natural beauties, still furnishes various objects worthy attention, amongst which is a stupendous viaduct across the Dane Valley, an Engraving of which will appear in our next Number.

The Churnet Valley portion of the line abounds also in beautiful scenery, passing from Macclesfield, by Leek, Cheshire, &c., to Uttoxeter, where it forms a junction with another branch from the Potteries to Burton-upon-Trent and Derby. On these two portions are views of Alton Towers, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury; Doveridge Hall (Lord Waterpark's), Sudbury Hall (Lord Vernon's), some time the residence of the Queen Dowager; Caverswall Castle (now a nunnery), Tutbury Castle, and very many other interesting objects.

On Thursday morning the portion of the line from Congleton to Macclesfield was opened by the chairman, J. L. Ricardo, Esq., M.P., and a large number of the directors, and the gentlemen officially connected with the undertaking; viz. W. Burchell, Esq., solicitor; G. P. Bidder, Esq., the engineer; S. P. Bidder, Esq., manager; J. C. Forsyth, Esq., the resident engineer; Messrs. Brassy and Mackenzie, the contractors; and their agent, John Jones, Esq.

The whole line from Colwich to Macclesfield, now open, presented a gay appearance, the various stations on the line being decorated with flags, banners, and evergreens. On the flags, the “Staffordshire Knot,” somewhat like an ill-made figure of 8, was very conspicuous.

In the field selected for the dinner of the directors and their friends, about 400 guests assembled. The customary loyal toasts were drunk, and were followed by the healths of the engineers, chairman, and directors. About 1000 of the “navvies” dined on good substantial fare in the open air.

A fine bullock was roasted whole on the occasion, weighing 15 cwt. Next week we shall further illustrate this very important railway.



THE CONGLETON VIADUCT.